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NOTES ON THE FORTIFICATIONS OF MEDIÆVAL TENBY.

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THE military architecture of Tenby, extant and recorded, falls pretty clearly into five periods:—

1. Such works as were in existence before Tenby was a walled town. These are on the Castle Hill, and were perhaps erected in the twelfth century.

2. Towers, gates, curtains, encircling the town, probably built by Earl William de Valence in the last quarter of the thirteenth century.

3. Additions to and enlargements of the thirteenth century work by Earl Jasper Tudor, 1457.

4. Elizabethan restorations, 1588.

5. A few unimportant alterations made between 1643 and 1648.

Notwithstanding the chronological adaptability of these buildings, it will perhaps be advisable to consider the gates, bastions, and curtains in the order they occur on a plan of the town, so that their original form may be discussed, and attention duly drawn to alterations and insertions. In reconstructing the fortifications of Tenby we can hope for no assistance from map-makers, for the earliest existing plan was drawn in 1811; and though the whole town is included, Corporation property only is dealt with in detail.

The Rev. J. Evans, in a book called *Letters written during a Tour through South Wales in the Year 1803*, on p. 245 quotes from some unknown author to the following effect: "It (*i.e.*, Tenby) had formerly twenty-four bastions, and a parapet-walk wholly round the town; a wall on one side only now remains, having seven bastions, the centre one being much larger than the rest."

In 1803 there certainly were more than seven bastions in existence, without counting those on the Castle Hill; for there are at the present day nine, if we add the one at Brechmaenchine, and the other near the Sluice, to those enumerated by Mr. Evans' authority. However, it seems he was quite right when he put the original number of bastions at twenty-four.

We have absolutely no description of the work done in the thirteenth century, though, as will be seen presently, there are still considerable remains. The very extensive alterations and reconstructions effected by the orders of Jasper Tudor in 1457 also have to be sought out. His patent states that the walls had been unskillfully built and insufficiently repaired, and orders that they shall be made 6 ft. broad in every part, so that people may be able to walk round them for the purpose of defence. The Mayor, freeholders, and burgesses agree to *clense* the moat, and make it 30 ft. broad in every part. From this it is evident a moat was part of the original scheme of defence.

THE NORTH GATE, GREAT GATE, OR CARMARTHEN GATE (A¹ AND B).

The first mention of the North Gate seems to be an incidental notice in a schedule of the "P'cell of the Possessions of Jesper Duke of Bedford."² The passage runs as follows:—

¹ See plan.

² The original is in the Record Office, and will be found among Reports of Commissioners on Burgage Rents in the Town of Tenby.

"One Borg at the North gat some tyme in tenor of Davy Ric payeing xij by the year w^h Burgag being in Decay was geven & graunted by William Duk of March, Earl of Suffolk and Pembroke & Lord Chamberlen of England the xxth day of October the xxvijth of Kinge Henrie the vj to William Tanner his heirs and assigns for ever payeng the fre rent w^h Borgag is now in The Tenur of Water Philpin the fre rent payd xij*d*. free rent.

"In the possessio of the church wardens."

The original of the above document was written in 1585, but refers to an older one dating back to October 20th, 1449, when William de la Pole was Earl of Pembroke,¹ eight years before Jasper Tudor rebuilt the walls of Tenby. No mention is made of the gates in his Patent, but we may feel assured that they were considerably modified.

Some time between 1538 and 1544, John Leland examined the defences of Tenby. He writes: "The town is strongeli waullid & well gatid, everi gate having his Port collis ex solide ferro; but that gate that ledeth to Cairmairdin ward is most semeliest, as circuiled without with embattled but open rofid Tour, after the Fascion of the East gate of Pembroke; without that gate is a pretti suburb."

About seventy years after Leland's visit, John Speed travelled through West Wales. He does not take notice of the Tenby fortifications, but attached to his

¹ The burgage in question was outside the Gate, and is now occupied by the Gate House Hotel. Walter Philpin, the owner in 1585, was a wealthy man, who purchased Caldy Island from John Bradshaw; he (J. B.) having bought it from the Crown at the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536. Philpin married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Perrot, and niece to the owner of Scotsboro. Walter Philpin was somewhat of a rowdy. We find he was bound over to keep the peace, "for that the said Walter Philpin, upon the 10th of this instant December, 1604, in the house of William Wyett, Alderman, did assault and strike Richard Barrett, Esq., being Justice of the Peace of the said town; and it was proved by the testimony of the said Richard Barret, Howell Howell, Alderman, and John White, Gent., who were present at the time of the said assault." (See Court Rolls, Tenby.) W. Philpin served as Mayor of Tenby, 1584, 1595, 1601.

map of Pembrokeshire (1610) will be found a bird's-eye view of the city of St. David's and the town of Pembroke. In the foreground of the latter stands the East Gate, the "fascion" of which resembled our North Gate, according to Leland. It is depicted as a semi-circular bay in the wall (not as a semicircular tower built against the wall, like the existing Gate at Tenby) and seems to have had a passage round the top for the defenders. (The picture is too small to show loops.) The entrance is not in the middle, but on one side; so is the existing Tenby Gate; and there is good reason to believe that the entrance to the Tenby North Gate was on its north-western side; looking, in fact, towards the modern railway station.

The passage which led me to this conclusion occurs in a letter written by Simon Thelwall, colonel and volunteer, to the Speaker of the House of Commons.¹ In this document Thelwall (an eye-witness) gives an official account of the capture of Tenby by Colonel Rowland Laugharne and the Parliamentary forces in 1644. On their arrival from Pembroke we find that the Roundheads mounted their demi-cannon on a hill within musket-shot of the spot to be attacked, *i.e.*, the North Gate. Now Green Hill is the only place answering to this description, and the battery must have been placed close to the spot on which the Intermediate School now stands. Between this and the walls a demi-culverin was mounted, while the musketeers drew down and cleared the hedges of the enemy (these hedges must have been the gardens at the back of the Norton), and gained a good strong house within pistol-shot of the Gate. This must have been Philpin's house, already mentioned, which stood where the Gate-House Hotel now is.

¹ Civil War pamphlet: *A True Relation of the Routing of His Majesty's Forces in the County of Pembroke, etc., etc.* London, Printed for Edward Husband, April 12th, 1644. Reprinted by the late Mr. Roland Phillips, *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, vol. ii, p. 145.

Thus the belligerents remained, "hot pelting between the small shot, from Thursday, two of the clock, till Saturday evening", during which time the ships with their guns, and the field-pieces, "had shaken and battered many houses in the town, and done some execution on the men; but had not all this while impaired the Town Wall, except only the most necessary part thereof, the Great Gate, our only place of entrance." The Governor, Commissary Gwynne (one of the Carmarthenshire family), had strengthened this with dung and rubbish, which he had beaten into a compact mass, while on the outside he had placed common baskets filled with soil, packed so closely together that a man could with difficulty creep between them to the little wicket-gate.¹ But notwithstanding all the Governor's care, the little wicket-gate was blown in on Saturday afternoon. Then the foot drew down (across St. John's Croft), and beating the enemy from the hedges (of Windpipe Lane), broke open a turnpike in the entrance of the suburbs. This was St. John's Stile.² Then the horse advanced, "who with their proper noise, the noise of trumpets and the acclamation of our foot, who were good firemen, and secured the passage from annoyance out of the windows (in the Norton), made the enemy, after an hour's resistance, abandon the Gate." The foot-men entered the little wicket, and the troopers, leaving their horses outside, followed them.

Colonel Thelwall states four accidents happened that day, all of which were "very conducive" to this vic-

¹ During the mayoralty of Devereux Barret, in the year 1604, at a Court Leet held in Tenby, the jury did "present their Bailiffs for that the North Gate is dangerous, and in decaie". It seems likely that the portcullis mentioned by Leland had then disappeared, and that the Bailiffs, notwithstanding their presentment, did not put the Gate in proper repair; and now, forty years later, this matter becomes important.

² It stood by the tan-yard, at the top of Windpipe Lane, as we learn from the lease of Crown lands to the Corporation, 30th Elizabeth.

tory. "First, there was a breastwork of stone and lime, within a small distance of the Gate, on the outside thereof, within which was an exceeding strong door, shot open by our ordnance." Some part of this work may still be seen in the stable-yard of the Gate-House Hotel. It consists of a wall about 35 paces long. The upper portion has been repaired, but enough of the old masonry remains to show that originally the breastwork must have been about 6 ft. high. The wall is pierced by four arches about 3 ft. high and 3 ft. across, also by five or six loops which are only 2 ft. above the ground. Both arches and loops are now filled in. It looks as if this building had been partially buried; but such is not the case, for it is built on the live rock, as was proved a few years ago when a sewer was cut parallel and close to it.

Colonel Thelwall proceeds to tell us that then, secondly, the Royalist "gunner, who was a good encourager to them, going to discharge his piece laden with case-shot, at our full body, already entered the suburbs (*i.e.*, coming up the Norton), was shot dead."

"Thirdly, the shooting in peeces the wicket of the great gate."

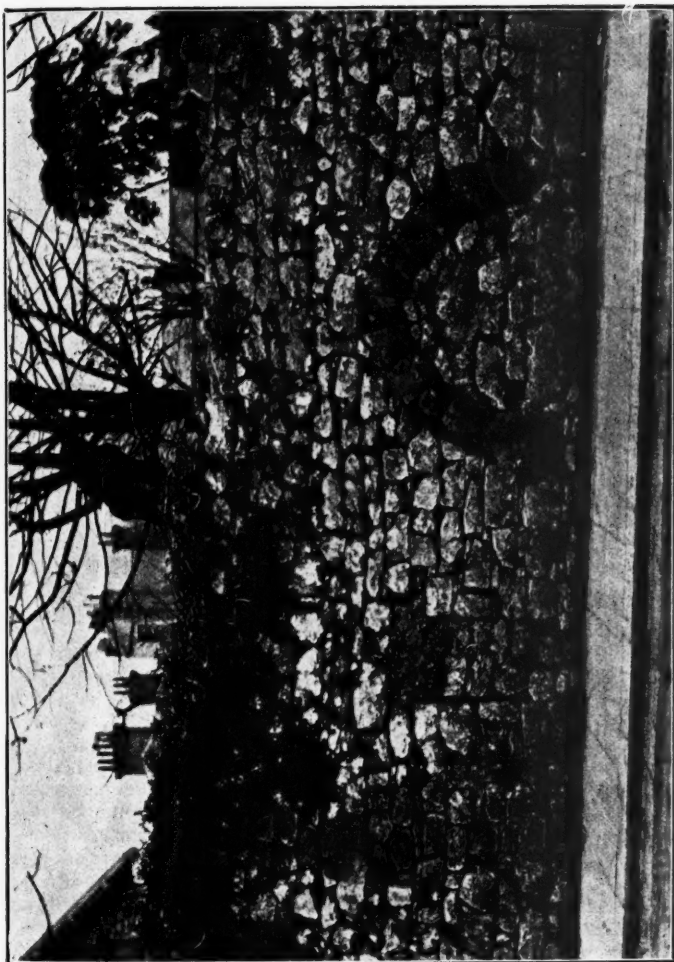
And lastly, the mortal wound received by Governor Gwynne from a musket-ball.

I think there can be little doubt, when we thus follow Thelwall's interesting account, that the Roundhead guns were placed on Green Hill, and that the entrance to the Great Gate looked towards that spot.

The great Carmarthen Gate receives no further notice from Civil War chroniclers. Col. Thomas Horton, in May 1648, essayed vainly to storm one of the Tenby Gates, but it seems probable that this was the gated bastion now known as Five Arches.

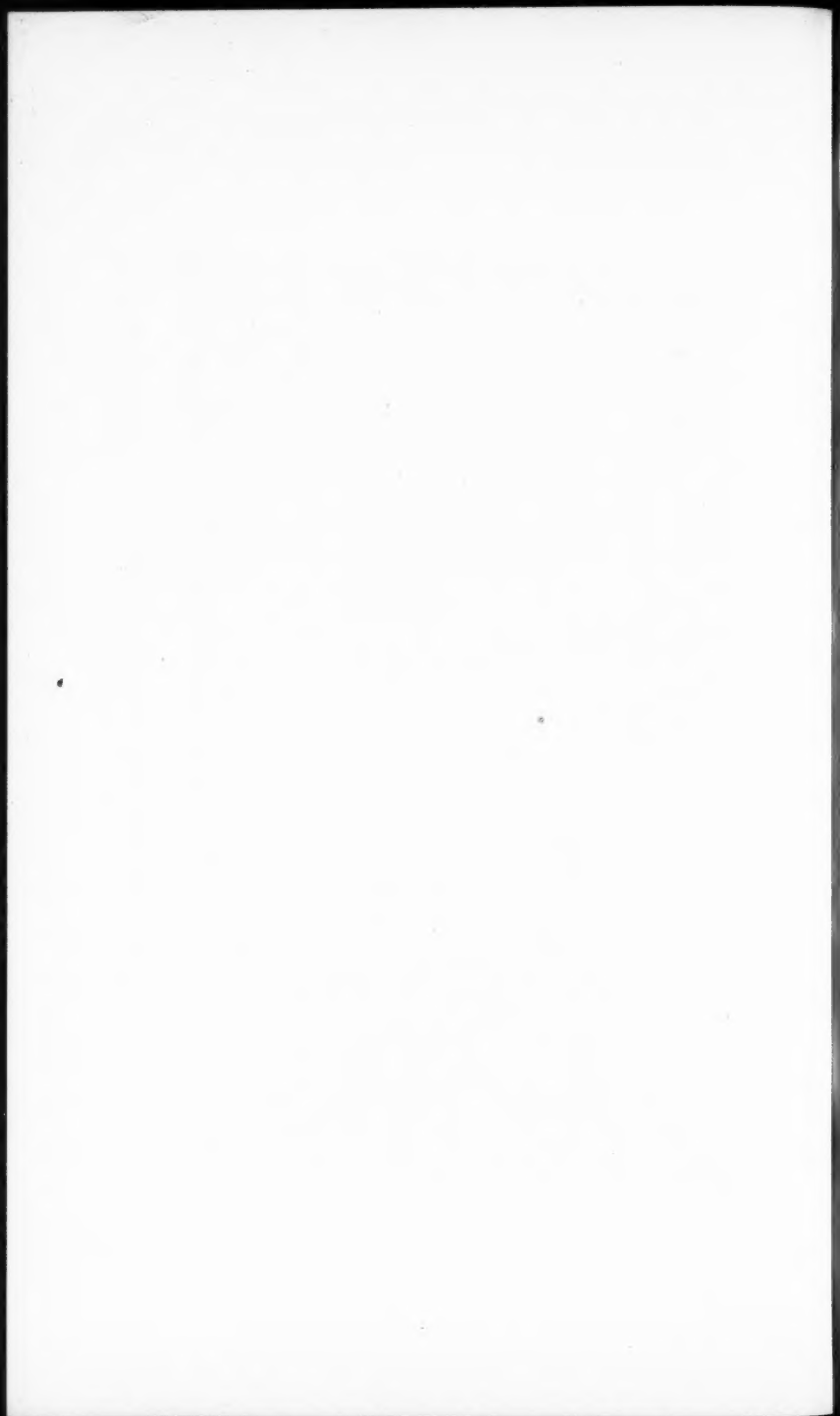
The epitaph of "The Great Gate" may be found in the Order-book of the Corporation of Tenby, under date June 19, 1781:—

"Borough of Tenby.—It is agreed by the Mayor and Common



Walls of Tenby, showing Low Arch and Loop in Breastwork.
Stable Yard of the Gate House Hotel.





Council of the said Borough, that part of the Gate Way, the North side of the High Street, by projecting into the street is a great nuisance and ought to be removed. It is hereby unanimously agreed that the said Gate Way be taken down, and that a wall be built in lieu thereof, in order to make the street more commodious for carriages, etc.; also that the Town Wall be repaired; also that the stairs or steps to go upon the Town Wall be erected in Frog Street, at the North end thereof; and that the said Town Walls be cleansed from the brambles, etc., and made more commodious for walking thereon; and that the Bailiffs for the time being be requested to see the same done forthwith.

"Dated the 19th June, 1781.

"H. W. Williams, Mayor.

"W. Williams	Lawrence Cook	Thomas Voyle
John Sayes	J. Higgon	H. Beavan
	Hugh Montjoy."	

From the above-recited document it will be seen that the steps to the Town Wall were originally placed in the Great Gate, but that when H. W. Williams, Mayor, and his brother Goths pulled them down, they (the Goths) salved their consciences by building others at the north end of Frog Street, where the Lion Billiard Rooms now stand.¹

The tenant of the Lion Hotel has two landlords. The major portion of the building is part of the Lawrenny estate; but a strip on the northern side is the property of the Corporation of Tenby, and they base

¹ The story of the destruction of these later steps is legendary but characteristic. A gentleman whose influence in Tenby was almost supreme in the earlier days of the present century, finding that little boys used the parapet-wall as a coign of vantage from which to spy on his comings and goings, directed one of his workmen to break down the steps: a course much approved by all persons whose property abutted on the Town Walls, and regretted apparently by no one except the aforesaid little, vulgar boys who were wont to play thereon. This comedy was enacted subsequently to 1812, for in that year Norris states: "This path along the summit of the Walls is entire, from the northern extremity of the fortifications to the South Gate." (*Etchings of Tenby*, 69.) Tradition says the steps were taken down in the thirties. Probably, for once, tradition is right.

their title on the fact that this was the site of part of the North Gate and the Drang¹ which formerly connected High Street and Frog Street. This strip, as might be expected, is wider on the High Street than the Frog Street end; so the Great Gate stood partly on the site now occupied by the Lion Hotel, and partly "projected into the High Street".

In repairing the road some few years since, Mr. Morley, the Borough Surveyor, found the foundations of a small semicircular tower close to the cliff, and rather in front of the Gate-House Hotel than the Lion. This little tower must have stood on the angle of the wall between the Great Gate and the sea. It is marked A on the plan, the Great or Carmarthen Gate being marked B.

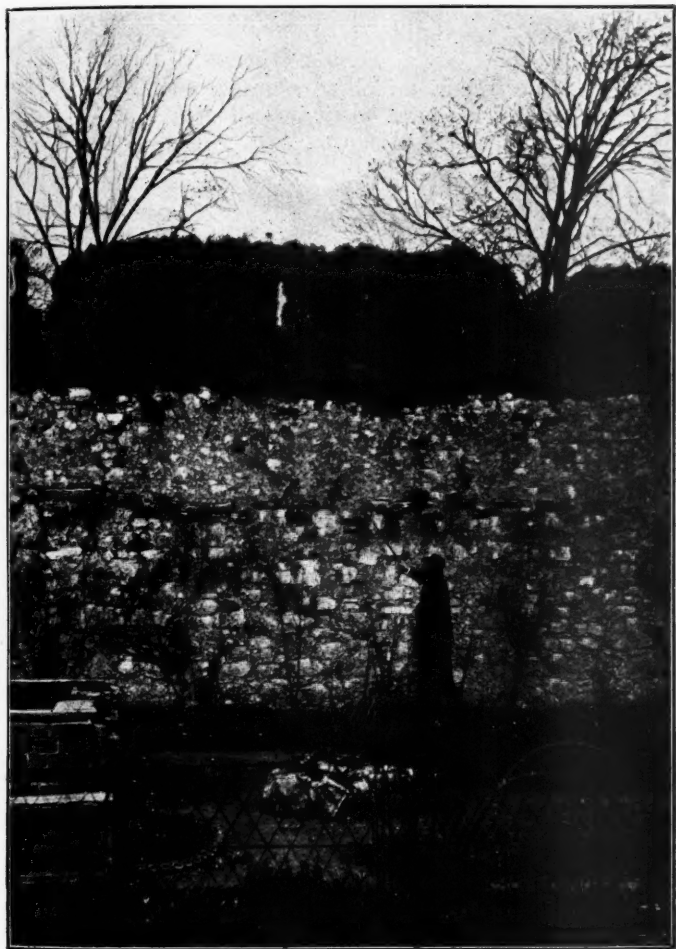
CURTAIN BETWEEN FROG STREET AND BASTION C.

This wall is 50 yards in length, 25 ft. high on the outside, 20 ft. 6 ins. within. The outer front shows two lines of looping and a crenellated crest. On the inside there is only one line of loops, for against the wall rests a solid block of masonry, 13 ft. 7 ins. high and 4 ft. 6 ins. wide, which covers up the lower line of loopholes.

This block of masonry is divided by a well-defined line of corbels and flagstones. From the ground to the corbels measures 8 ft.; and the flagged walk, the edge of which shows above the corbels, would have been a very suitable elevation from which to use the lower line of loopholes seen from the outside. But when the second block of masonry was superimposed on the flagged walk, the lower line of loops was covered up and rendered useless, while the new walk on the top commanded the upper line of loops and the embrasures.

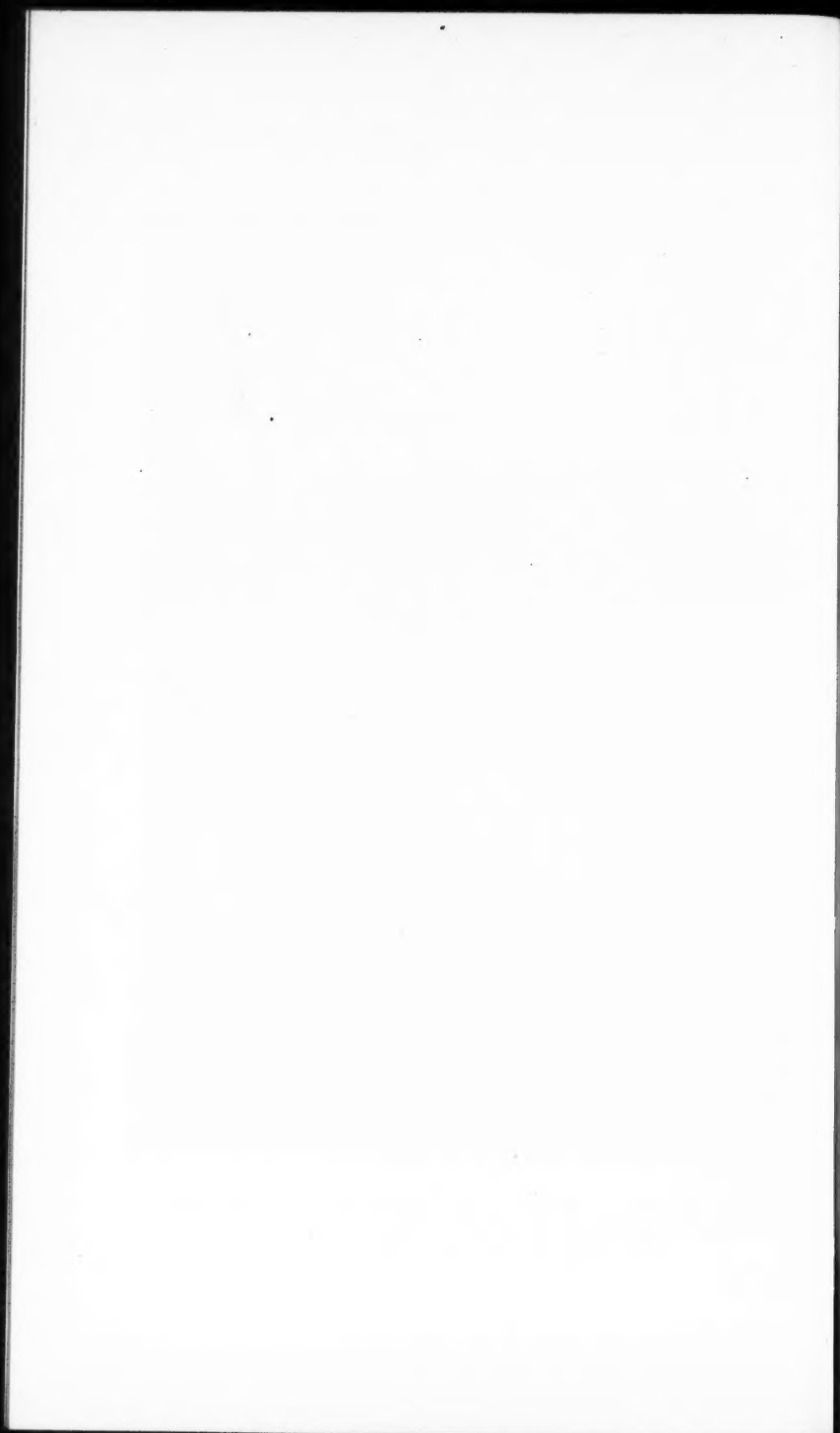
This masonry tells the story of what was done by Earl Jasper in 1457. Previously to that period, the

¹ A South Pembrokeshire word meaning a narrow way or passage.



Walls of Tenby, taken from Garden of the Lion Hotel,
showing alterations made in 1457.





wall at this point seems to have been 18 ft. high on the outside, and 13 ft. on the inside. There was a walk, supported on masonry (8 ft. high, 4 ft. 6 ins. wide), from which to serve the loops.

In 1457 the masonry walk was raised 5 ft., and the wall 7 ft., a new line of loops being made in the new piece of walling.

BASTION C.

Figured by Norris in Plate 19, and in S. C. Hall's *Tenby*.

This tower has at some time (probably 1457) been almost reconstructed, large portions not being bonded to the wall. The top of the tower is 30 ft. from the ground on the outside, being 5 ft. higher than the Town Wall. The level of the latter is marked on the tower by a line of corbels. It is a semicircular tower, built against the Town Wall, and consists of a high, stone vaulted chamber, above which is an upper chamber, the latter unroofed. The lower chamber was divided into two by a wooden floor, which has disappeared. The basement measures 11 ft. 2 ins. from north to south, and 9 ft. from east to west. It is entered by a low, flat, arched doorway, 4 ft. 6 ins. high and 3 ft. wide, passing through the Town Wall, which at this point is 5 ft. 6 ins. thick.

On the left-hand side as you enter is a sort of alcove in the tower wall, apparently for the convenience of the gunner serving a loop just above. Of these there were three; they are now filled up with stones. The chamber which rested on the wooden floor, and was ceiled by the stone vaulting, had neither window nor chimney, but was lighted by loops. Probably it was used as a sleeping-place.

The uppermost chamber, entered by a stair from the parapet-walk, has been so modified to construct a summer-house, that it is hard to say what it may have been like; probably it resembled that on Bastion D.

CURTAIN BETWEEN BASTION C AND BASTION D.

Figured in Norris, Plate 19.

This is 100 yards in length; on the outside it measures 24 ft. in height, on the inside 15 ft. 3 ins. This higher level inside the wall enabled the defenders to use the lower (and older) line of loops while standing on the ground, these loops being brought down a little for this purpose.

When the wall was raised in 1457, instead of carrying on a block of solid masonry (as in the wall between the North Gate and Bastion c) to form a means of access to the new higher line of loops, a wall raised on arches was carried from the Bastion c to the S.W. end of the wall overlooking the sea. These arches (unlike the clumsy block of masonry) allowed free access to the lower loops by means of the recess under each arch.

A fine specimen of raised walk still runs from Bastion c to within a few yards of Bastion D, and some again is found nearer the sea.

The arches on which the walk rests vary in height according to the level of the ground, those adjoining the Bastion c are 9 ft. from crown to ground and 5 ft. across; whereas a fragment of the wall in Lower Frog Street shows arches 15 ft. 8 ins. high and 11 ft. across.

The raised walk being an addition, the arches are, of course, not bonded into the wall, and are in places slipping away from it. According to the specification of Earl Jasper, the walk was to be 6 ft. in width all round the wall. It varies, however, very considerably. The top of this piece of wall is crenellated.

BASTION D.

Figured by Norris, Plate 19; *Arch. Camb.*, Series II, vol. iv, p. 126.

This tower has been cruelly maltreated in days gone by. It is constructed on a plan which seems to dis-

tinguish the original bastions of Tenby from such as have been modified or built at some period subsequent to the erection of the walls.

Two round-headed arches were thrown out from the wall (bonded into it), somewhat after the fashion of huge flying buttresses; these were connected together by a third arch, all three were then filled in with masonry, but not to their full thickness, recesses being left, and the whole was covered in with a vaulted stone roof. From this description it would appear that a rectangular building would be the result, but such is not the case, for the arches and the walls filling them in were rounded off in a peculiar way, and a semi-circular bastion produced. The lower portion formed a high vaulted chamber—it was entered by a low door on the ground level inside the wall; about half-way up was a wooden floor, the chamber situated thereon was looped, and lighted by a square window, the latter a comparatively modern insertion; the apartment had no fireplace, and was probably a sleeping-chamber for the sentry. The basement was defended and lighted by loops. A roofless upper story rested on the stone vaulting; it was approached from the parapet walk, and entered by a pretty little pointed door, 2 ft. 6 ins. wide. This is in the eastern corner of the chamber; facing it is a staircase of seven steps, leading on to the top of an arch which gives access to the looped parapet of the tower itself. The recess under the arch was used as a shelter, being provided with a fireplace; the round chimney belonging to it is built into the wall, and finds exit in the parapet above. The story of the evisceration of this tower is told in the Corporation Minute-book, January 28th, 1784.

“Ordered that a lease of three lives be granted to Michael Morris, of the ground for a Rope walk, from the North Tower to the South Tower in the Whale, for his own life, his wife Duence Morris, and John Croade, at the yearly rent of five shillings, to commence from Lady Day next. The breadth at the North Tower to be 11 ft., 10 ft. at the middle Tower, 36 ft. distance.

From the South Gate to be 9 ft. broad. That he be allowed to make a doorway through the middle Tower, if wanted."

He did want, and knocked out the filling of the east and west arches of the tower.

CURTAIN BETWEEN BASTION D AND SOUTH-
WEST GATE.

This piece of walling is 130 yards in length, and is not so high as that on the other side of tower No. D, being only 22 ft. 6 ins. outside and 20 ft. inside. The relative position of the two rows of looping are much the same, but all remains of the arched walk has disappeared.

Some thirty yards to the north of the south-west gateway, a picturesque little niche has been built in the wall near the top, which has puzzled others besides the writer as to its *raison d'être*.

A ladder having been brought to bear on the question, close inspection proved that the niche is constructed from two pieces of worked oolite, which once formed the top of a two-light window. The groove which held the leaded glass is perfect all round.

These two stones are built with very rough rubble masonry, and as there is no sign of a slab, or even of a smooth surface at the base, it seems unlikely that the niche was ever occupied by a statuette. This object is figured in S. C. Hall's *Tenby*. Probably the repairer of the wall saw this pretty little window lying about, and introduced it into his work lest it might be lost. If so, all honour to him! Perhaps he was one of the Elizabethan workmen employed in 1588, when ecclesiastical relics were plentiful.

SOUTH-WEST GATE, E.

Figured by Norris, Plates 19, 21, 22, 23; *Arch. Camb.*, Series II, vol. iv, p. 115; by S. C. Hall, and every sketcher who has visited Tenby.

This barbican tower, the last survivor of the five

gates which once defended Tenby, is designed on somewhat similar lines to tower No. D, but here four instead of three arches are pinched into a semicircle; they stand independently of the wall, and the enclosed area was never roofed in.

The arch looking northward is round-headed, and was fitted with a portcullis.

It is not at all clear how incomers passed over the moat. There is no appearance of a drawbridge. The other three arches in the bastion were pointed, and blocked with masonry. In one of these arches the stocks formerly stood.¹ This masonry has now been removed.

On passing through the portcullis an intruder found himself in a semicircular space, 40 ft. by 20, commanded by a looped parapet on the top of the semicircular tower; and another on the Town Wall, over a second gate in a round-arched gateway leading into St. George's Street. This was not fitted with a portcullis, but a door bolted by two great bars, the sockets for which still remain in the wall. Above the east or town side of this gate was a niche for a statue, and the looped gallery before mentioned ran over it.

The approach to the gallery was by steps on the northern side of St. George's Street, which have been destroyed. Besides giving access to the gateway, these led to the raised walk on the Town Wall. On this level there is a gallery all round the barbican, open on the part passing over the Town Wall, but covered on the other portion. It is entered by a pointed door. The vaulted roofing of the passage is broken down in the middle. At the end of the eighteenth century the Corporation converted this covered way into a powder-magazine, and roofed over the broken portion with slate.

¹ This, perhaps, was a comparatively recent arrangement, for we find from the Court Rolls that at a General Sessions held in the Guildhall, Tenby, Oct. 5, 1688, the jury presented the bailiffs for not repairing the hand-stocks at the Conduit.

From this vaulted passage seven steps lead to an upper walk resting on it, with a looped and crenellated parapet.

Though not a lofty building in itself, or erected on an elevated site, the upper gallery of this barbican commanded¹ a very extensive view. St. Florence Church was plainly visible, and the Ridgeway, until it dips down to Lamphey. Many years ago a well-informed gentleman, who was born in the year 1779, pointing towards this gateway, said to the writer, then a child, "That was a strong place. Oliver Cromwell tried to storm it, but failed to do so." Now the Lord-General arrived in Pembrokeshire on May 24th, 1648, and the town of Tenby did not surrender to his lieutenant, Col. Horton, until May 31; still there is no evidence whatever that he (Oliver Cromwell) visited Tenby at that time—he was, in fact, laid up with gout—but on Sunday, May 14, one W. S.² writes as follows: "We stormed the town in one place, and were repulsed. Then our men fell on a certain work, where there were some slain, and thirty of the enemies taken prisoners." This was under Horton. There seems to have been no more fighting, for the townsmen surrendered at discretion on May 31.

Is it possible that the tradition handed down by my old friend (who *might* have talked with a man whose grandfather was at the fight) connects the south-west gate with this fight of May 14th, 1648? If so, the certain work was the building now called the "Lepers' Hospital",³ which was until recently surrounded with

¹ Before the new houses were built in 1895.

² *Exceeding Good News from South Wales*. K. P. British Museum, 370-27. Reprinted by Rowland Phillips, *Civil War in Wales*, vol. ii, 377.

³ There is no mention of this building, either in the Burgage Rent Reports or in Court Rolls, without the following extract refers to it: "D redd un mess ij gardin et un claus (*i.e.*, close) di' acr pastur jacen' nup South Gate nup Phi Gibb p ann vjs. viij p indent dat ij August A° viij H viij ex dimiss Thome Dyer Clici Rec-tor de Dolle jux le Bewdley confert Will Gibbe un Dimid Burgage

a looped wall of such a flimsy description as to prove it to have been run up in some sudden emergency. It is notable that in this building the same low arches are found as in the other outwork in the Gate-House Hotel stable yard. Norris complains that "the military character" of the Gateway "is now much injured by the battlements having been walled up, that a narrow apartment made in the wall running round the whole, and used at present as a magazine, might be roofed". (*Etchings of Tenby*, page 52.) There is no reason these should not now be cleared out. Some time after Norris's day the masonry in the arches was removed, and in the sixties two of them were knocked into one. Indeed, in the year 1873, had not an injunction been obtained from the High Court of Chancery, the whole structure would have been removed. The Corporation of Tenby had actually sold the materials. This scandal was put a stop to principally by the exertion of the late George Chater, Esq., M.D.

CURTAIN BETWEEN SOUTH-WEST GATE AND
BASTION E.

Figured in Norris, Plate 24.

This interesting division of the wall is 63 yards long, 21 ft. high on the outside, 16 ft. only on the inside. The lower line of looping ceases abruptly after the third loop, the reason being that this piece of wall was rebuilt, and it was so low on the inside that the restorers did not consider it worth while to reconstruct the loops. What took place may be seen from a piece of walling in the late Miss Cook's garden.

The restorers pulled the wall down to a course about a foot above the level of the ground inside, and then rebuilt it, but not quite so wide as it was before, so that a

ac un clauss in Teinbie extra Portam Austral Herred ad termin
iii^j anno incipiend in festo Michis post dat, Reddend ut supra
ultra capital redd . repacionibus in onere firmar." (Record of
Lands belonging to the Chantries in Tenby, anno R. Re. Eliz. xxvj.)

ledge remains as a tell-tale. A few yards further on, a tablet has been fixed on the outside wall which gives us the date of restoration: "A 1588. E R 30."¹ The tablet is of oolite, and on the lower edge are inscribed the letters H H, apparently the work of some aspirated 'Arrie. Two ugly cracks in the old part of the wall show why reconstruction became necessary. The damage was caused by the water of the South Pool sapping the foundations, which here stood on clay. The wall was protected by a moat, really a dry ditch, excepting at this lowest point, where the drainage collected and formed the South Pool. The upper line of loops in the old portion of the wall terminates in an oilet (the second from the tower), a form not hitherto observed; for all loops northward of this point are either plain slits, or formed as a cross, with very short arms in the centre.

BASTION F.

Figured in Norris, *Etchings*, Plate 24.

This tower has unfortunately fallen into private hands. It has been daubed over with plaster, modern windows have been inserted, a slate roof superimposed, and a tenant introduced. Norris's picture, taken from the northern side under the tablet, shows Bastion F as crenellated, and defended by four cross-shaped loops; two level with the top of the Town Wall, two lower down. In construction, Bastion F appears to resemble Bastion D.

Three high arches were pinched into a semicircle, and filled in with masonry. The tower thus created was divided into two chambers. The lower one, in F, has been filled up with soil, the upper one turned into a cottage; while the outside roofless chamber has been covered over with a comparatively modern slate roof.

¹ Figured in Norris, *Etchings*, Plate 13.

HAVERFORDWEST IN 1572.

BY THE REV. J. PHILLIPS.

HAVERFORDWEST, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, had a population of between 2,000 and 3,000. The town lay on the western side of the Cleddau, but the borough included a strip of level ground, chiefly marsh land, on the eastern bank. This was bounded on the north by the causeway which led from the Bridge (now the Old Bridge) to the foot of Prendergast Hill. On the south it extended as far as "the ford opposite the Old Freeres"; that is, as far as the site of the present "New Bridge." Some 200 yards below the ford, the Cleddau is joined by Cartlett Brook, which divides the parishes of Prendergast and Uzmoston, and which was the boundary of the borough before its extension by the Reform Bill and the Municipal Reform Act. But at the time of which we are writing, the municipal jurisdiction did not extend as far as this "natural frontier".

At the foot of Prendergast Hill the boundary was represented by a "wall or pynion", in a house which in 1572 was occupied by one William Kettell. The hall was within the borough; the parlour behind it was in the Barony of Dungleddy. Forty years before, a wooden cross, placed against the side of the house, had marked the exact spot at which the authority of the Corporation ended; but that had long disappeared, perhaps destroyed by some Protestant iconoclast. When the Mayor and Councilmen had occasion to visit Prendergast in state, the maces were carried before the Mayor as far as the wooden cross, and no farther.

The marsh which lay between the causeway and the ford was used as "comyns" and a recreation-ground by the townspeople. In the middle of it they had butts

for archery-practice, and their "musters" were sometimes held there.

There was, however, sufficient indefiniteness about the boundary-line to tempt the authorities of the Barony of Dungleddy to attempt encroachments on ground that had at some uncertain date been added to the original borough.

The old town of Haverford had long enjoyed, under royal charters, complete independence of the surrounding county. The immunities which it owed to its unique status as a "town and county of itself", were jealously guarded by the inhabitants, until the Local Government Act of 1888 merged it in the administrative county of Pembroke. On the other hand, the county justices regarded with not unnatural dislike the attitude of haughty independence maintained by the burgesses; while with the latter were frequently allied several county families who had seats in the neighbourhood of the town, and whose members were enrolled among its hereditary "freemen".

Politics in Pembrokeshire, prior to the era of the Civil Wars, resolved themselves into mere scuffles between local factions, who rallied round the banner of one or other of the principal houses with an enthusiasm not unlike that of clansmen for their chiefs. Into these faction-fights the borough would be drawn by the interest of the squires, who had their winter residences within the walls, or who sat at the council-board.

A fortunate accident has preserved to us the records of one of these struggles, which was in some way associated with the serious crisis through which the affairs of Sir John Perrott were passing in 1572. Sir John was unquestionably the foremost man in Pembrokeshire, where his large possessions, his great energy of character, and his influence at Court, had won him numbers of devoted adherents, and had made many bitter enemies. That he was the son of King Harry was universally believed by his contemporaries, and he himself had no doubt of it. If he reproduced, in an

exaggerated form, the grosser vices of his royal father, he also inherited the princely qualities which retained for "Bluff Hal", notwithstanding his crimes, the confidence and admiration of his people. To Haverfordwest Sir John was a generous benefactor, and his memory is still affectionately cherished in the traditions of the old town. He was Mayor in 1570, and again in 1575 and 1576. His only legitimate son, Sir Thomas Perrott, filled the same office in 1586, several years before his father's death. It is, therefore, somewhat startling to find that in 1572 the Mayor and some of the principal citizens were in close alliance with the county faction led by Sir John's enemies. These appear as the vindicators of the rights of the townspeople, which are menaced by the aggressions of those who claim to be the friends of Sir John. The whole affair is a puzzle, but the main facts are beyond dispute.

The Mayor was Lewis Harries, who had been Sheriff of the town in 1564, and had filled other municipal offices. He was the ally or the tool of a faction, of which the most prominent leaders were the squires of Picton and Slebech, William Phillipps and John Barlow. With these was associated Alban Stepneth (or Stepney), who had married Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Cathern of Prendergast Place. His father-in-law (now dead) had been M.P. for Haverfordwest in 1557, and High Sheriff of the county in 1565. This party had a strong backing among the gentry of north-east Pembrokeshire. The "Tivy-side" has ever been a potent factor in Pembrokeshire politics.

The most influential of these northern squires was George Owen, the young lord of Kemes. His father, William Owen, was still alive; but in the previous year he had transferred the Barony of Kemes to his son, who, if the statement of his Editor, that he was born in 1552, is correct, was only nineteen years of age. George Owen himself, in his *Description of Pembrokeshire*, states that his father died in 1574, at the

age of one hundred and five, having been born in 1469. One is tempted to suspect a slight error in the date of birth of either the father or the son, perhaps in both dates; but it is certain that the father had reached a very great age, and that the son was still a very young man. Both father and son were men of great force of character. It was only by a struggle maintained for nineteen years that William Owen had wrested the Barony of Kemes from John Touchet, Lord Audley, in whose family it had been vested for a century and a half. George, in his turn, fought gallantly for the shadowy rights of a Lord-marchership, which had been practically in abeyance for more than two hundred years.

The leaders on the other side were John Wogan of Wiston, High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire; and his cousin, John Wogan of Boulston, who had been High Sheriff in 1567. Their friends are also called "the partie of Thomas ap-Owen" of Pentre-efan. The Ap-Owens of Pentre-efan soon after became the Bowens of Lllwngwair.

The appointment of Sir John Perrott to the Governorship of Munster a few months before, had been the signal for furious attacks upon him by his enemies in Pembrokeshire and elsewhere. If we knew the details of these cabals, no doubt the collision between his friends and his foes at Haverfordwest would be perfectly intelligible: at present all that can be said is, that the chief difference between the opposing factions was their friendship or hostility to the brave, arrogant, licentious and munificent lord of Carew and Haroldston.

The Mayor's day was the 29th of September. Early in November 1571, a few weeks after the election of Lewis Harries, one Philip John called at the house of John Vale, tailor, and showed him a "Dutch cloke", or cloak with sleeves, and a "woman's worsted cassock", both trimmed with velvet. He told Vale he was in want of money, and asked him to buy them. Vale, who was an elderly man, was suspicious that he was being offered

stolen property, and went out to consult his neighbour, Mr. William Gwyn, a very old gentleman, who was a Justice of the Peace for the town, and had been twice Mayor; for the second time in 1564. Mr. Gwyn very sensibly advised Vale to inform the Mayor of the circumstances. In Vale's absence, Philip John persuaded Mrs. Vale to advance three shillings on the clothes. Vale took John and the cloak and cassock to the Mayor's house.

Unfortunately Vale was a tenant of Sir John Perrott, while Philip John was a brother-in-law of a servant of Mr. John Barlow of Slebech. These facts would, of course, be well known to the Mayor. In answer to his worship's inquiries, Philip said that the articles had come from London, and that he was willing to sell them for four or five pounds. The Mayor then took Philip to an inner room, where they had a private conversation. When they came out, he told him that when he could bring "a testimoniall where he had the said clothes", they should be returned to him, but meanwhile Vale should take charge of them. The tailor took the valuable articles back to his house; but, as was to be expected, Philip John disappeared, and Mrs. Vale was not repaid the three shillings.

Christmas had come and gone, and nothing had been seen of Philip, the "testimonial", or the borrowed money. In the last week of January the Mayor sent for Vale, and told him to bring him the cloak and cassock.

"I pray you", said the tailor, "lett me have tyme to take counsaile, that I may be saved harmless, for the partie may come for them agayne, and alsoe he hath scored three shillings with my wief on the same."

The Mayor replied, "Why had you not declared soe at that tyme?"

"Marry", said Vale, "I knewe not soe much, for my wyef did it unbeknownen to me."

"Why", rejoined the Mayor angrily, "wilt thou not credite my words?"

Hereupon the poor tailor was committed to the lower gaol, "where he remayned twenty-four hours, until he delivered the said rayment."

This incident was afterwards cited, probably with justice, as a proof that Lewis Harries was "very partial in his office, and ready to show all extremity he might against all those that favoured Sir John Perrott or any of his friends; and was, at the commandment of William Phillipps and John Barlow, esquiers, ready to pleasure them without any respect to the equity of the cause, and accordingly rigorous and offensive to all others of the contrary partie."

At length matters reached a crisis on Saturday the 9th of February. Saturday was a busier day then in Haverfordwest than it is in the last decade of the nineteenth century. There were at that time only three market-towns in Pembrokeshire: Haverfordwest, Pembroke, and Tenby. To be sure, there were "markets for victuells" in St. Davids and Newport; but these were "not worth the speaking of, partelie for that they be so small and badd, but especiallie for the abuse, for that the same is used every Sondaye before service, even about sunne risinge."¹ Traditions of varying trustworthiness spoke of markets having been held "in old time" at Kilgerran, Fishguard, St. Dogmells, Rosemarket, Weston and Lawhaden, but these were "altogether decayed". There had been a "great marktett at Newport everie Thursdaie", but that, too, had long been discontinued.

The three markets were held on Saturday. That at Haverfordwest, as was natural from its central position, was by far the most important in the county, if not in the Principality. "This marktett of Haverfordwest", writes George Owen, "is thought to be one of the greatest and plentifullest markettes (all things compared) that is within the Marches of Wales: especiallie for the plentie and goodness of victuell, as

¹ Owen's *Pembrokeshire*.

namely for beeffe, mutton, porke, bacon, veale, goose, capon, kidd, lamb, tonge, turkye, and all sortes of wild fowle in their season, that it is a marveile to manye where the victuells that are there to be seen at noone shold be shifted awaye ere night; and for fishe, it passeth all others in Wales, without anie comparison, both for plentie and varietie."¹

On this particular Saturday the streets of the old town presented an even more animated appearance than usual. The weather was not very favourable, for there had been a heavy fall of snow, which lay so deep on the Precelly hills that no one could ride over them unless he had a footman going before him with a long pole to test the ground; yet many had come from Newport, Nevern, and Eglwysrw; the majority of them on business, but some because there were rumours of an expected *fracas*.

There had recently been an affray within the boundaries of that town, in which Thomas ap Owen of Pentre-evan and Alban Stepneth had both been implicated. It was complained that though Stepneth had been the aggressor, he had been allowed to go scot-free. There were reasons for expecting another row. A great many bill-staves and other "unlawful weapons" had been secretly brought to Haverfordwest by one Jem, a ruffian of the Phillipps-Barlow faction, and deposited in several houses, in readiness for the fight. The Squire of Pentre-evan, who was particularly obnoxious to his opponents, was to be assaulted inside the town. Happily for himself, Mr. Ap Owen became aware of his danger, and prudently remained at home. The High Sheriff and his cousin of Boulston came in together, early in the morning. Their version of the affair was, that after coming to town they heard of the

¹ The writer adds that Pembroke and Tenby, "being seated in a more fruitfull soyle than Haverfordwest", equalled it in the quality of the provisions, and that Tenby especially excelled it in the quality of its fish. There was a corn-market in Tenby on Wednesdays.

preparations that had been made for an attack on some of their friends, and of the arrival of a number of the retainers of Picton and Slebech. The sequel showed that the retainers of Boulston and Wiston were equally well prepared. To test the truth of the rumours of concealed weapons, John Wogan of Boulston sent his half-brother, Thomas Johnes of Milton (his mother's son by her third husband) to the house of John Johnes, a tailor, where he saw "two long bill-staves and one long javeling". This information he communicated to the High Sheriff.

St. Mary's Churchyard, then and for two centuries afterwards, was used as a market-place. There a council of war was held. Robert Lloyd, Under-Sheriff of the county; Oliver Skydmore, a young gentleman attached to the Wiston household; "Jem Watts", and others were present. Among them was "Jenkyn Gwyn, gent., of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire". Gwyn's connection with Pembrokeshire politics is not very clear, but he was a thoroughgoing ally of the Wogans.

After a hasty consultation the Wogans ordered Lloyd and the others to arrest "every and as many as they could find having upon them any large staves, glaves, or any other extraordinary or unlawfull weapons, and that they should wache the carying of all such out of the said Towne". But in addition to the general instructions, the Under-Sheriff had special orders to arrest two labourers, Rees Jenkyn Awbrey of Newport, and Rees Gwyneth of Nevern. This addition to the orders led to awkward complications.

About six years before, Edward ap John, a small farmer of Newport, had his house broken into, and the thief carried off a sheet, a petticoat, and three kerchiefs. On Sunday, about a month after, Edward was at an alehouse in Newport, kept by one David Sayice, where he met Rees Jenkyn Awbrey, a young fellow of about twenty-two, who said, "I am sorry that thou hast lost thy clothes that are stolen, and if thou wilt give me twelvecence I will bring thee to the sight of

them." One of the company gave him "a groat in kind" (presumably in drink), and Edward promised the remaining eightpence when he should see his lost property. Awbrey said he would bring them by the next Wednesday, but "he never did".

He was the illegitimate son of a sister of Water Awbrey, Rector of Newport, and had made his home with his uncle since he was nine years old. He was described as "a light, masterless man", addicted to "playing of cards", a "frequenter of taverns", and as leading a life of open immorality. "Alsoe before this he did keepe and frequent the company of one Morvith Lewys, who was an honest poore woman before shee followed his company, and after became a common theffe, and was hanged for felony and burglary; and the comon reporte was and is through the country that the said Awbrey was partaker and maynteyner of all her thefts and felonies."

The worthy parson seems to have been much attached to his scapegrace nephew, to whom he made an annual allowance of forty shillings, which the latter supplemented by occasional earnings. His want of regular employment was much insisted upon by his accusers, and a good deal was said or hinted of "divers felonies and burglaries" which he was supposed to have committed; yet the only definite charge brought against him was his suspected complicity in the petty burglary at Newport six years before. Unless there was much reckless and needless perjury on the part of his friends, including his uncle, he could not have been quite as black as he was painted; but we cannot forget the sad story of Morvith Lewys.

One of the witnesses to Awbrey's good character was "Ievan Llewelin, gent., of Newport", for whom for three or four years he had been carrying firewood and doing odd jobs, in return for his food. On this particular Saturday, Mr. Llewelin, "who was sicke", had taken Awbrey with him to Haverfordwest.

Rees Gwyneth, who was younger than Awbrey, was

a native of North Wales, but had been well known at Newport for ten years. He, too, is described as an "evill, suspicious man"; and there are dark hints of sundry felonies, and even of one murder. Still worse, he and Awbrey were alleged to be guilty of horse-stealing: as great an offence in Wales then as it is to-day in the back settlements of America. Yet the only crime attempted to be brought home to him was the stealing of a bill-staff from somebody in Carmarthenshire. Mr. George Owen had bought a bill-staff from Gwyneth, and had lent it to a Newport man. Unluckily, the borrower took it with him to Carmarthenshire on business, and had to give it up to a man who said it had been stolen from him by a man with one eye. Now Gwyneth had only one eye, and two surnames, being known also as Rees Lewys; both facts being apparently regarded as proofs of guilt; but he could not be described, like Awbrey, as "a masterless man", for he had been one year with Lewys ap Ievan Griffith, and another with Owen ap Jenkyn Lloyd, as herdman and ploughman, and for three years and a half with William Owen, Esquire, and was then in the employment of George Owen.

As to Gwyneth's reputation, there was enough of contradictory swearing to justify the most unfavourable opinion of Welsh veracity; but obviously his chief offence was that he had been so long in the service of the family of Henllys, and had come to town in attendance on Mr. George Owen.

It was against Thomas ap Owen of Pentre-evan that the alleged plot of the Phillipps-Barlow-Owen party had been formed. He himself had not come to town that day, but it was Rees Morgan ap Owen and Thomas George ap Owen, who, with Thomas Lloyd of Kilkeffy, had supplied the High Sheriff with the information that led him to order the arrest of Gwyneth and Awbrey. Awbrey's employer, too, was a partisan of the Owens of Henllys. Thus the arrest of these two men would be a "slap in the face" to the young Lord of Kemes.

It was now noon, and those who had twenty miles or more to ride through the deep snow would find it was time to start for home. The non-arrival of Thomas ap Owen had disconcerted the plans of his opponents. There was no likelihood of a row in the town, and no anticipation of the sharp counter-move planned by the High Sheriff and his friends. "Owen Jones, gent., of Trecwm", a brother-in-law of George Owen, had come to town, "being sent for by precept before William Phillipps and John Barlow, esquires." His business, whatever it may have been, had some connection with the party quarrel; but it was finished, and he was ready to go home, when he met Hugh Lewis, gent., of Nevern, and suggested to him that as their road would be the same for about six miles, they should go together. Mr. Lewis agreed; but his servant had gone to Cartlett to meet him at the other side of the bridge with his horse, and he had no one to carry the long staff which he had found indispensable in his morning ride over the snow-covered mountains. The young squire of Trecwm offered the services of George Owen's man, Rees Gwyneth, and they walked through Bridge Street, Gwyneth carrying the long staff. At the end of Bridge Street they met the High Sheriff and Mr. Wogan of Boulston, (—), the Under-Sheriff (Robert Lloyd), Oliver Skydmore, Thomas Johnes of Milton, and about twenty others, wearing swords and daggers, the serving-men carrying swords and bucklers. They passed by unmolested; but when they had nearly reached the middle of the bridge, the Under-Sheriff came after them, with three others, and called to Mr. Lewis to stop. When he overtook them he accosted Gwyneth: "I doe arrest thee. Thou must goe with me before my master, the Sheriff." Mr. Lewis asking him what the charge was, he said he did not know. Lewis then said, "If you or your master hath anything to stey or to lay to the charge of Rees Gwyneth, take him. He is Mr. George Owen his man, and is within the liberties of the Town and County of Haverfordwest,

where you have no authoritie to take him ; but the staff is myne, and that you shall not have." Lloyd, however, would listen to no remonstrance, and carried off both Gwyneth and the staff. Lewis and Jones turned back into the town.

Awbrey had already been arrested by Lloyd on the Cartlett side of the river, close to the door of William Kettell's house, and therefore just within the town boundary. It is not easy to understand how the Sheriff and his officers could have been so ill-advised as to make arrests within the town liberties, when the culprits were on the point of leaving the town, and would have been in a few minutes within their undoubted jurisdiction.

Awbrey was by this time safely lodged in the "Sheere-jayle". Gwyneth had been given in charge of Oliver Skydmore and John Gilbert, a young farmer of Weston, a bailiff of the county. They were taking him to the High Sheriff's lodgings, at Mr. Harry Merton's, when the prisoner adroitly gave them the slip. At the farther end of Bridge Street, or at the bottom of High Street, was the house of "John Barker, yeoman", a well-known Phillipps-Barlow partisan. When the little procession was passing the house, Gwyneth saw that the door was open, and before his captors could stop him, he was inside, running up the stairs to the Hall. Skydmore and Gilbert followed at full speed ; but at the top of the second flight of stairs they found themselves confronted by George Owen, William Phillipps, and John Barlow. Mr. Phillipps asked them what they wanted, and when they explained that they were taking Gwyneth to the High Sheriff, he told them, "He is within the liberties of the town, therefore you shall not have him." After a brief parley they were fain to beat a retreat, and went off to Merton's to report their discomfiture. Mr. Lewis went along with them to demand his staff, which the High Sheriff at once gave up to him.

He returned to Barker's, where by that time Alban

Stepneth had arrived. A crowd had gathered in front of the house, and a Haverfordwest crowd would be sure to include many friends of Sir John Perrott. So it was thought advisable to send for the Mayor. His Worship came down with Clement Daniels, the Town Sheriff, and George Pynde, who had been Mayor in 1568. Having been duly informed of all that had happened, after a consultation with his friends he sent the serjeants-at-mace for Lloyd and Watts.

Lloyd was examined on oath by the Mayor and Mr. Pynde, the answers being taken down by Barker. Lloyd having stated where he arrested Awbrey, the Mayor told him it was certainly within the town liberties, and demanded bonds for his appearance at the next Town Quarter Sessions. Lloyd refused to give any bond. Then said the Mayor, "If you will give noe bondes for your appearance, we must committe you to the Sheriffe." Lloyd answered again, "If you doe soe I cannot do withall, for that which I have done was by the commandment of my master, and before I have spoken with him I will give no bonds at all."

Then the Mayor and Pynde committed him to the custody of the Town Sheriff, while Watts was committed to the same custody "for sundrie disorders and breaches of the Queenes Majestie's peace before time committed, as they saide, within the said Towne."

Barker, in his subsequent evidence, denied that Lloyd or Watts had made any reference to the offences alleged to have been previously committed in the county by Gwyneth and Awbrey, though both of them were present, Awbrey having been sent for by the Mayor, and having been brought in court by his gaoler, who, after he and Gwyneth had been examined by the Town magistrates, took him back to the County Gaol.

Lloyd, sturdily persisting in his refusal to enter into any recognizances, remained in the Town Gaol several days. On the fourth day an order was obtained from the Chief Justice of the County for the production of

Lloyd and Watts; but the Mayor refused, alleging that the Judge had exceeded his powers. What other steps were taken is not recorded; but three or four days afterwards they were released, and eventually legal proceedings were instituted by them against the town authorities.

In the last week of May, — White, esq., and Rees Gwyn, David ap Jenkyn Lloyd, gent., Commissioners appointed by the Lord President and the Council of the Marches, held a court at Cathlett [Cartlett] for the trial of an action brought by Robert Lloyd and Jem Watts against Lewis Harries, Clement Daniels, and George Pynde. The evidence dealt fully with the occurrences of the 9th of February, but the matters to be decided were, first, the guilt or innocence of Awbrey and Gwyneth; and secondly, the extent of the municipal jurisdiction on the east of the Cleddau. On the latter point, which was really the only important question, the case for the plaintiffs was singularly weak. Their arguments were,—1, that when the Judges came to Haverfordwest twice a year, to hold the “Great Sessions”, the Mayor and Council always met them at the Red Gate on the Bridge, and never came farther. 2. That there never had been, as alleged, a wooden cross against the wall of Kettell’s house, to mark the boundary of the town. 3. That the constables of the Barony of Dungleddy had always exercised their authority over the whole of the marsh on the east side of the Cleddau.

As several of their witnesses admitted that the causeway from the bridge to Kettell’s house was within the borough, arguments 1 and 2 did not help them much. The facts alleged in support of No. 3 were as follow :—

Fourteen years before, Harry Merryman of Wiston, then bailiff of Dungleddy under Mr. Wogan of Wiston and Mr. Phillipps of Picton, at the suit of Thomas Hyggens, who was in the employ of Thomas Cathern, arrested a man for debt “in the highway betwyxte the

Cawsey and the Marsh", near the place of Awbrey's arrest. The man arrested declared that the place was in the town liberties. Hyggens exclaimed, "My master will spend twenty pounds rather than Harfordwest should have liberties in that place." While they were talking, Mr. Cathern himself came up, and said the place of arrest was in the Barony, telling the luckless debtor to go to the Mayor for redress if he chose. The prisoner, instead of appealing to the Mayor, came to a prompt agreement with his creditor.

Another witness declared that the end of the bridge next the marsh had been repaired at the expense of the Barony. He had once heard an old man of Prendergast say that "Mr. Cathern's servants had distrayned certain horse of Welshmen on the marshe", taking a penny of some, and twopence of others.

A farmer from the neighbourhood of Wiston had heard, twenty-four years before, that "one Thomas Cytto Leyson had fallen out with the Mayor of Harford, and when he should have been apprehended, had run through the ryver; and the Maior sedde, 'Let him go; he is out of the liberties; we shall mete hym another tyme.' Only five years ago he had heard Thomas Cathern say that he would enclose the marshe, but that the poore colyers used to pasture their horses upon the same."

Harry Webb, farmer, of Prendergast, had always heard that "the marshe was accompted parcell of the five ploughlands of Prendergast." He had also at different times seen that "when bowlers or those that used unlawfull games, played upon the said marshe, they never feared the officers of the town; but when they saw the officers of the country comeing, they wold flee awaie."

The defence had no difficulty in demolishing these flimsy pleas. Among their witnesses were at least three elderly ex-Mayors, Richard Taylor, William Gwyn, and John Voyle. Mr. Taylor, who was seventy-seven years old, remembered very well "the making of the bridge

of Haverford, and that the same was done upon the charge of the town." In 1534 he had himself procured the arrest of the Abbot of St. Daniel's, at William Kettell's house, then occupied by John Philip Thomas. The Abbot, who owed Mr. Taylor £5, was sitting in the hall at dinner with Harry Cathern, the owner of the house, when the Serjeant-at-mace arrested him. "Beshrew the Serjeant!" exclaimed Cathern. "If we had known this we might have stept into the parlour, and been out of his libertie."

About fifty years ago "one man did hurte another in Haverford, and runn his way", pursued by the town officers. He had reached the door of Kettell's house, and just there he fell, and was captured and brought back to be punished by the Mayor.

In 1516, when Owen Voyle was Sheriff of the town, two prisoners broke out of the Gaol, and took sanctuary in St. Mary's Church. "They remained there forty days, and then were burned on the hands, and were to be delivered to the Sheriff of Pembrocksheere; and John Phillipps of Picton, Esquier, then Sheriff of Pembrocksheere, came to receave them out of the liberties of the Towne Sheriff; and this deponent was present, and did see the said two prisoners delivered from thone Sheriff to thother, right against the wall or pynyon that divided the said house of William Kettell, where there stode a cross."

A Mr. Thomas Bowen said that, one day, about forty years before, when John Philip Thomas was living in that house, he dined there, and after dinner one of the company said, "Let us go to cardes." "Marry," said another, "if the maior or officers of Haverford come hyther, wee may go all by the heeles, for wee are within his liberties." "Ideede", sayde Harry Cathern, "soe are wee in the place where wee sitt; but if wee were in the Inner parlour wee were out of his liberties." And "this examinant was sitting at the hall boorde, next to the wall or pynyon, above the dore toward the Barony."

Mr. Gwyn, who was seventy-three, had been present at the wedding of Thomas Cathern more than forty years before. The Mayor and Corporation went in procession to Prendergast, and the Serjeants-at-mace went "before the maior, carreing their maces solemnly, until they came to the wall or pynyon." Harry Cathern, the father of the bridegroom, who was walking with the Bishop, Barlow,¹ said to him, "My Lord, here this wall divideth the liberties of Haverford and Prendergast."

Mr. Gwyn remembered well the wooden cross, and that the liberties of Haverford extended "from the place where the cross stode, as the banks doth lead, compassing the marsh unto Sturmyn's Meade, and to the water against the old freeres."

The evidence tendered was conclusive as to the inclusion of the marsh as well as "the cawsey" in the town liberties, and its use for archery practice, musters, and recreation. But to justify the imprisonment of Watts, some evidence as to his previous misconduct was necessary. Two of his misdemeanours are especially dwelt upon. One of these, though not without interest as a picture of Haverfordwest morals in the time of Elizabeth, is of too unsavoury a kind for reproduction here. The other charge rests on the evidence of Richard Scourfield, gent., of Moat, and his brother, William Scourfield of Castellvylia. They, with Morris Scourfield of Moat, and a neighbour named Philip Strong, were drinking at the house of William Berrein, who was both constable and ale-house keeper. Strong asked Mr. Morris Scourfield if he was ready to go home. Watts, who was present, said, "What hast thou to do to byde him come home?" "Mr. Watts," answered Strong, "I speake to a better man than you." Then Watts threw a "kantell of cheese" at Strong, and drew his dagger to stab him, saying, "Every scabbed knave will have me in hand." Richard Scourfield and the

¹ Barlow was not Bishop till 1536. He may have been at the wedding as Prior of Haverfordwest.

others seized and disarmed him. To get rid of him, they gave his dagger back ; but when William Scourfield followed him, to persuade him to make it up with Strong, he drew the dagger again, and wounded him on the arm. William Scourfield and Berrein were going to the Mayor to complain, when Watts rushed out of a house, and crying, " Draw, draw, villains, an ye dare ! " struck at Strong, who parried the blow with his staff. Nash, a " stereman ", who was bailiff of the town, had seen what passed in the street, and now, at Berrein's request, came to his help. Watts put up his dagger, and agreed to go with them to the Mayor. Nash went before, thinking *Watts would follow*, but looking back, he saw Watts going up the street. He started after him, but Watts ran on, and Nash could not catch him.

Watts appears to have been decidedly more of a coarse ruffian than either Awbrey or Gwyneth, and, significantly enough, no one appeared to give him a character.

At the end of the depositions the manuscript is so torn and mutilated that it gives no information as to the issue of the trial. The reader feels as if he had been going through a three-volume novel, only to find the last chapter torn out. But there seems to be ground for believing that, in spite of the preponderance of evidence as to matters of fact on the part of the defence, the decision was in favour of the plaintiffs. Yet it is certain that the Corporation maintained unimpaired its authority on the east bank of the Cleddau. Probably it was held that the Mayor, in abetting the escape of Gwyneth, and in committing Lloyd to prison, had considerably exceeded his authority, and especially by refusing to release Lloyd and Watts on the order of the Chief Justice.

The following year, 1573, George Owen brought home to Henllys, as his wife, the daughter of William Phillippis of Picton. Another daughter became the second wife of Alban Stépeth. As William Phillippis

had no son, on his death the estate passed to his younger brother, whose son became the first Baronet of Picton.

It is significant that while the next Mayor of Haverfordwest was a Gwynne, and John Voyle was elected again for 1574, Sir John Perrott was Mayor in 1575 and 1576; his son, Sir Thomas, was Mayor in 1586; and Harry Merton became Sheriff in 1584, and Mayor in 1588. It looks as if, after a short ascendancy of the anti-Perrott faction, Sir John's friends had regained the upper hand, and retained it during his lifetime.

In the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Perrott, a municipal scandal was dragged to light. Mr. William Gwyn, when Mayor for the first time, had illegally granted himself a lease for ninety-nine years of some Corporation land in the parish of St. Martin. To make his position more secure, he prevailed upon one of his successors in office to execute a lease to him of the same lands. This clandestine and really fraudulent transaction was not suspected at the time, the Gwyns being regarded as yearly tenants; but when, on the death of an alderman who had been a party to the fraud, a copy of the pretended lease was found among his papers, the Corporation took steps to vindicate their rights. Part of the land was sown with corn under their directions. Then the Gwyns effected a forcible re-entry, and sowed the other part. A pretty squabble followed. The Corporation mowed the whole field, and eventually the Gwyns were worsted at law.

In 1588, when Harry Merton was Mayor, Hugh Gwyn, a descendant of the old gentleman whose fraud had caused so much posthumous trouble, made himself very obnoxious. On one occasion, when the "muster" was being held in the Guild Hall, he was so outrageously insolent that proceedings were taken before the Council of the Marches. Hugh Gwyn was ordered to apologise publicly at the Guildhall; but instead of that he repeated his original offence, and had to be again arraigned before the Court to be duly punished.

THE TRAWSFYNYDD TANKARD;

WITH NOTES ON "LATE-CELTIC" ART.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, ESQ., F.S.A.

THE Principality still lacks a national museum, and as a natural consequence the most valuable Welsh antiquities are to be found in collections beyond the borders of Wales. Thus it is that the British Museum was able to secure such treasures as the 'golden corselet'¹ from Mold; the splendid circular bronze shields² from Moel Siabod, near Capel Curig, and from Rhyd-y-Gors, near Aberystwith; the urn of Bronwen the Fair,³ from the banks of the river Alaw, in Anglesey; the Roman milestones from Rhiwau, near Llanfairfechan; and the biliteral and bilingual Ogam-inscribed stone from Pen-true Poeth,⁴ near Llywel, in Brecknockshire.

Not long ago the Grosvenor Museum at Chester acquired the very fine series of Bronze Age sepulchral urns⁵ dug up at Penmaenmawr; and, if we remember rightly, the results of Prof. Boyd Dawkins' excavations of the Gop bone-cave⁶ have gone to enrich the Museum of the Owens College, Manchester.

It does not say much for the sagacity of Taffy that

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1st Ser., vol. iii, p. 98, and *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi, p. 422.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii, pp. 92 and 95.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 233. The shape of the so-called urn of Bronwen, and the character of the ornament on the fragments of another urn found with it, show that both are of Bronze Age type, which scarcely accords with the tradition that Bronwen was the aunt of Caractacus, for he certainly lived in the Iron Age.

⁴ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. ix, p. 221.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 5th Ser., vol. viii, p. 33.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 71.



The Trawsfynydd Tankard.
Views showing Handle and Bottom.





he should have allowed the wily Saxon to rob him of the title-deeds which attest the antiquity of the Brythonic race, at a time when gallant little Wales is endeavouring to establish its claim to a separate nationality. However, since these precious relics of the past are never likely to return to Wales, the best thing that can be done under the circumstances is to keep a faithful record of all the archæological landmarks which have thus been removed.

Of all the antiquities which have found their way into collections outside the Principality, the loss of none will be more greatly deplored, if a national Welsh museum be ever established, than the Trawsfynydd tankard in the Mayer Museum at Liverpool. This extremely interesting specimen of "Late-Celtic" workmanship was found in a turbary near Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire.

Trawsfynydd is two miles south of Tomen-y-Mur,¹ on the line of the Sarn Helen, as the road to Carmarthen is called, and three miles further south is the Bedd Porius inscribed stone.²

At Heriri Mons four roads meet, two being those already specified as forming the sides of the triangle; one going north-east to Caerhŷn, and the other going north-west to Carnarvon; and of the remaining two, one going south, through Pennal and Llanio, to Carmarthen, and the other going west to Bala, and then south, through Caersws to Neath. Tomen-y-Mur must have been a place of great strategical importance in Roman times, from its position commanding these four lines of communication, and also, from the heights near, a full view of Cardigan Bay as far as Bardsey Island.³

It was formerly in the possession of Mr. Lloyd of

¹ The Roman roads in Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire form a triangle, with Conovium (Caerhŷn), Segontium (Carnarvon), and Heriri Mons (Tomen-y-Mur) at each of the three corners.

² Westwood's *Lap. Wall.*, pl. 77.

³ See Rev. E. L. Barnwell in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. ii, p. 190.

Penyglanau, and was afterwards acquired by Mr. Mayer for the collection he bequeathed to the Liverpool Museum.

Dr. Forbes, the Director of the Liverpool Museums, has very kindly supplied me with the photographs of the tankard, here reproduced, and also with the particulars from which the following account has been compiled.

The tankard is made partly of wood and partly of bronze. The wooden portion consists of a nearly cylindrical cup, the curved exterior surface of which is concave in the middle, and is made after the fashion of a small tub, having a circular flat bottom, and ten staves forming the sides. The bottom is ornamented with two pairs of concentric circles incised. The staves are left thicker at their lower ends, so as to leave a ledge all round the inside for the bottom to rest on,¹ and raising it very nearly half an inch above the lower ends of the staves.

The metal portions of the cup consist of—(1) a bronze knob and washer with a serrated edge, in the centre of the bottom of the tankard, outside; (2) a pair of thin strips of bronze about one-sixteenth of an inch thick, forming two concentric circles of wavy lines inlaid in the bottoms of the staves, and bridging over the small intervals between them; thus binding the whole together, and at the same time allowing for any contraction or expansion, according to whether the wood happens to be dry or wet; (3) a plating of sheet bronze, which covers the whole of the exterior, and being turned over at the rim extends down into the interior to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; there is an overlapping of the plates between the handle and the staves; (4) a rectangular bronze handle at one side only, fixed to the body of the cup

¹ The bottom would be prevented from falling out, when the cup was turned upside down, by the curving inwards of the sides, which reduces the diameter in the middle of the height. In the modern tub the bottom is kept in its place by being let into a groove in the lower ends of the staves.

by four rivets with round knobs on the outside, ingeniously made to form part of the decoration, and going right through the bronze plating and the staves, thus holding the whole together.

The dimensions are: height outside, $5\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; depth inside, 5 ins.; diameter, $7\frac{1}{8}$ ins. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

The number in the Mayer Collection is 6,384.

The Trawsfynydd tankard came under the notice of the Cambrian Archæological Association in the year 1850, when it was amongst the antiquities in the Temporary Museum at the Dolgelly Meeting. Its true character does not seem to have been appreciated, for it is thus described in the Catalogue :¹—

“Mediæval.—A brazen measure or drinking-vessel, of curious workmanship, found in a turbary at Trawsfynydd.—J. Lloyd, Esq., Penyglanau.”

The late Mr. Albert Way, in a paper entitled “Notices of certain Bronze Relics of the Late-Celtic Period”, in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. xxvi (1869), p. 65), briefly refers to the tankard in the following words :—

“The highly instructive series of antiquities there preserved” (*i.e.*, in the Liverpool Museum), “through the good taste and munificence of Mr. Mayer, is already enriched by one of the most remarkable and unpublished (*sic*) examples of the ‘Late-Celtic’ period: the bronze vessel found in Merionethshire, in a turbary near Trawsfynydd, and formerly in the possession of Mr. Lloyd of Penyglanau.”

Mr. Charles T. Gatty, F.S.A., formerly Curator of the Mayer Museum, exhibited the tankard at a meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, held April 17th, 1879, and a fairly good engraving of it, on a small scale, will be found in the *Transactions* of that Society (3rd Series, vol. vii (1878-9), p. 116, and pl. 12), but the peculiar character of the ornamental details of the handle is not clearly brought out.

Both the ingenuity displayed in the construction of this remarkable vessel, and the artistic feeling which

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. i, p. 322.

pervades its decorative features, are worthy of our highest admiration. It must excite considerable surprise also that the wooden portions should have survived in such excellent preservation after a lapse of probably not less than two thousand years. Great care was evidently taken in the selection of thoroughly sound wood in the first instance; but in addition to this, the circumstances must have been unusually favourable which prevented its decay during the lapse of so many centuries.

The earliest type of wooden drinking-vessels found in Great Britain are the ancient Irish methers,¹ which are formed of a single piece, being made on the same principle as the casks of bog-butter found in Ireland and Scotland, and the dug-out canoes, drums, milk-pails, and other hollow objects used by savage peoples. To fashion a hollow vessel out of a solid block of wood requires less skill than to construct it out of several separate parts, because all joints and fastenings are dispensed with; but it generally involves a greater amount of work, and is certainly very much more wasteful of material.

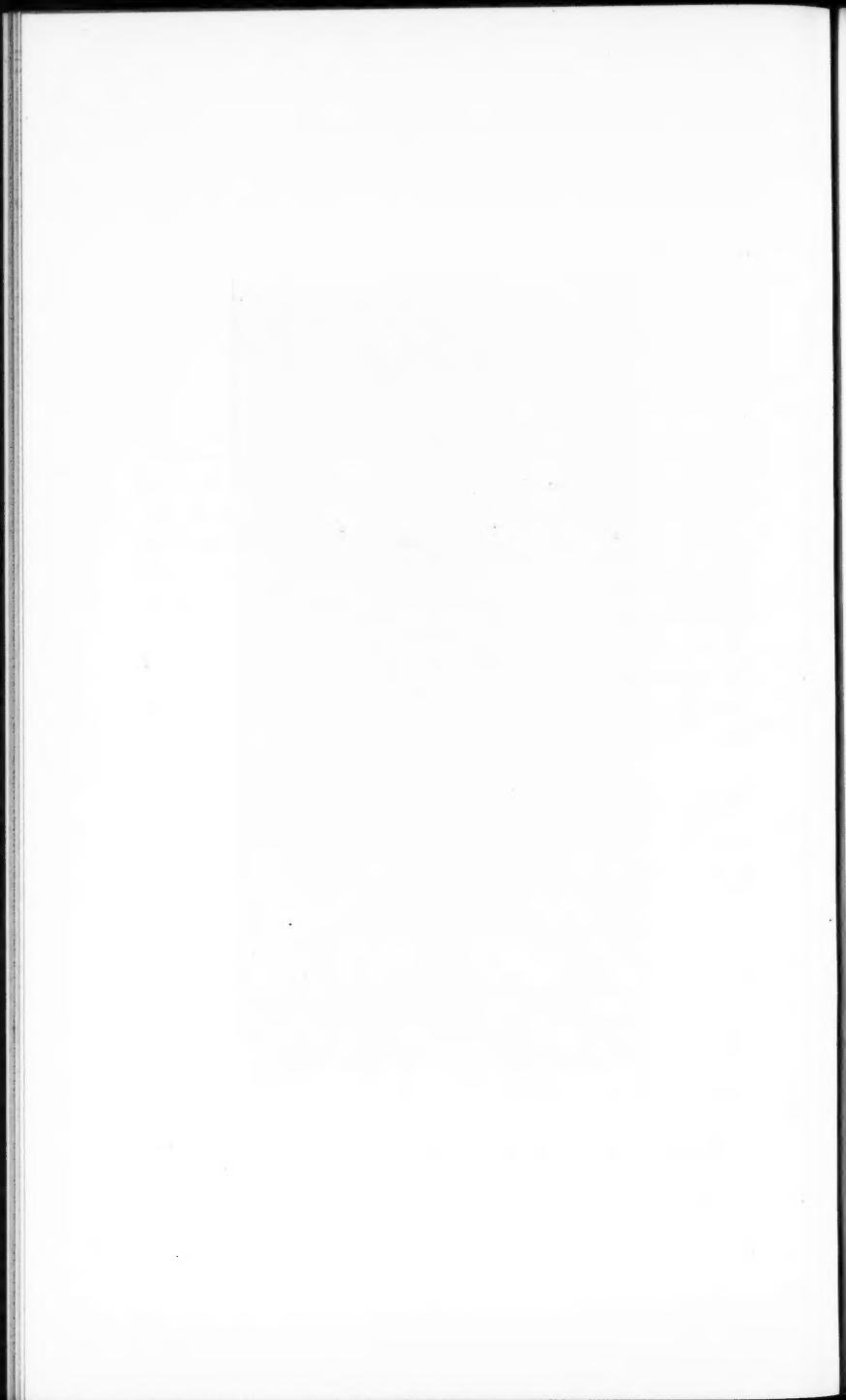
The Trawsfynydd tankard thus shows a great advance in construction as compared with the ancient Irish methers; and, indeed, except that the bottom rests on a projection at the lower ends of the staves, instead of being fitted into a groove in them, it has not been improved upon even at the present day. The inlaid wavy strips of bronze at the bottom of the staves, and the metal casing, are substitutes for the modern method of hooping a tub or bucket. It may safely be said that the Trawsfynydd tankard is one of the oldest examples of a wooden vessel composed of staves that has been found in Great Britain, and it proves that the trade of the cooper in this country probably dates back beyond the Christian era.²

¹ Sir William Wilde's *Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*, p. 214.

² A small bucket or tankard, made of staves and hooped with



Front view of Handle of Trawsfynydd Tankard.



Except for a moulding round the rim, the whole of the decoration of the tankard is concentrated on the handle. Looked at in profile, the handle is rectangular on the outside, but having slightly rounded corners on the inside. The ornament is seen to best advantage when looking at the front view of the handle. It consists of a pierced design. The part grasped by the hand is of the shape of the *vesica piscis*, enclosing a bold S-shaped curve with a reversed curve at each end. The four round-headed rivets by which the handle is attached to the vessel, form the centres of four triple divergent spirals, terminating at the four outer corners in trumpet-shaped expansions.

The general appearance of the whole is suggestive of the flamboyant Gothic tracery of the fourteenth century, of which it seems to be an anticipation. The trumpet-shaped expansions, and the peculiar ridges used for emphasising the curves, however, define its true character as being in the style called "Late-Celtic" by Sir A. Wollaston Franks in the *Horæ Ferales*, published in 1863.

Since the *Horæ Ferales* was written, our knowledge of the origin of the "Late-Celtic" style has been greatly extended by discoveries made both in Great Britain and on the Continent, the results of which have been recently placed before the public by Mr. Arthur Evans in his Rhind Lectures on the "Origins of Celtic Art", delivered in Edinburgh in Dec. 1895. The affinities existing between the art-products of the "Hallstatt"¹

metal, found at Nydam, in Denmark, is illustrated in C. Engelhardt's *Denmark in the Early Iron Age*, pl. 14. Buckets thus constructed are common objects amongst the grave-goods in Saxon cemeteries of the pagan period. (See Akerman's *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, and B. Faussett's *Inventorium Sepulchrale*.)

¹ So called from the great Alpine cemetery of that name, situated in a district abounding in salt-mines, which would make it a meeting-point for the early Iron Age civilisation of this part of Europe. (See F. Simony's *Die Alterthümer vom Hallstätter Salzberg*, Vienna, 1851; Gaisberger's *Die Gräber bei Hallstatt im österreichischen Salzkammergute*, Linz, 1848; and E. von Sacken's *Das Grabfeld von Hallstatt in Oberösterreich*, Wien, 1868.)

culture of the early Iron Age in Central Europe, and those of the "Late-Celtic" culture in Great Britain, were long ago recognised by Sir Wollaston Franks; but Mr. Arthur Evans goes much further afield in endeavouring to trace the influence of the Illyrian and the Mycenæan civilisations in the formation of the "Hallstatt" style, and to fix approximately the dates at which the different spiral and other motives were introduced. He believes the Iron Age to have superseded that of Bronze, in Central Europe, about the eighth century B.C.; and he divides the "Hallstatt" remains into an earlier and a later group, the former extending from B.C. 750 to 550, and the latter from B.C. 550 onwards. He thinks it possible that the earlier "Hallstatt" culture was spread westward into Gaul by the invasions of the Goidels or "Q" Celts; whilst the later "Hallstatt" culture, which corresponds with that of "La Tène",¹ came in with the Brythons or "P" Celts, the same invaders who plundered Rome and Delphi in the fourth century B.C., and gave their name alike to Galatia and to Gaul. In fact, the typical "Late-Celtic" art, as finally accepted by the Celtic inhabitants of these islands, and in the shape it existed here at the time of the Roman occupation and the four preceding centuries, was brought here by the Belgic Gauls.

How far Mr. Arthur Evans' conclusions will bear the test of time remains yet to be seen. It is, I believe, arranged that the whole subject shall be thoroughly threshed out at the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in Liverpool, in September next, in the Anthropological Section of which Mr. Arthur Evans will be the President. In the present paper, therefore, I propose to direct attention, not

¹ So called from the *oppidum* of La Tène, at the north end of the Lake of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland. (See Dr. R. Munro's *Lake-Dwellings of Europe*, p. 277; V. Gross' *La Tène un Oppidum helvète*, Berlin, 1883; and E. Vouga's *Les Helvètes à la Tène*, Neuchâtel, 1884.)



Side view of Handle of Trawsfynydd Tankard.



so much to the origin of the "Late-Celtic" style in Central Europe or elsewhere, as to some of the facts connected with more important discoveries of objects exhibiting this peculiar phase of art made in Great Britain.

NATURE OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH HAVE LED TO
THE FINDS OF OBJECTS OF THE "LATE-CELTIC"
PERIOD.

A great variety of circumstances have led to the discovery of objects of the "Late-Celtic" period. Where they have not been buried at any great depth beneath the surface of the ground, the plough¹ has frequently been the means of bringing them to light. The making of roads² and railways,³ drainage of land for agricultural purposes,⁴ military fortifications,⁵ quarrying⁶ and mining,⁷ have also had their share in helping the archæologist. A considerable number of antiquities which have found their way into the beds of rivers have been recovered in the course of dredging operations for the improvement of inland navigation⁸ and building of bridge foundations.⁹ Tumuli,¹⁰ camps,¹¹ caves,¹² sites of towns¹³ and villages,¹⁴ crannogs,¹⁵ etc., have yielded a plentiful harvest to the scientific explorer. In some cases

¹ As at Polden Hill, Somersetshire.

² As at Birdlip, Gloucestershire.

³ As at cuttings near Bedford and between Denbigh and Corwen.

⁴ As at Westhall, Suffolk.

⁵ As at Mount Batten, near Plymouth.

⁶ As at Hamden Hill, Somersetshire.

⁷ As at Hunsbury, near Northampton.

⁸ As in deepening the Shannon, Thames, and Witham.

⁹ As at Kirkby Thore, on the Eden, Westmoreland.

¹⁰ As at Arras, Yorkshire.

¹¹ As at Mount Caburn, near Lewes.

¹² As at Settle, Yorkshire; Deepdale, Derbyshire; and Kent's Cavern, near Torquay.

¹³ As at Great Chesters and Silchester.

¹⁴ As at Glastonbury, Somersetshire.

¹⁵ As at Lisnacrogghera, Co. Antrim; Strokestown, Co. Roscommon; and Lochlee, Ayrshire.

the denudation of the wind¹ or the erosion of the sea² has removed the covering of sand by which the traces of the ancient inhabitants have been concealed for centuries. The rabbit,³ although the enemy of the farmer, sometimes becomes the friend of the antiquary by throwing up priceless relics of the past out of his burrow. Lastly, pure accident⁴ is now and then the agent by which the position of a long-forgotten hiding-place for valuables is made known.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE FINDS OF OBJECTS
OF THE "LATE-CELTIC" PERIOD.

The general character of the finds of objects of the "Late-Celtic" period is almost as varied as the circumstances which have led to their recovery from oblivion, and they may be classified according to their nature, as follows :—

- (1) Sepulchral remains.
- (2) Remains found on inhabited or fortified sites.
- (3) Hoards of objects purposely concealed.
- (4) Objects accidentally lost.

Sepulchral Remains.— The sepulchral deposits of the "Late-Celtic" period differ greatly, both as regards the methods of burial adopted in each case, and the kind of grave-goods placed with the deceased. This is to be

¹ As on the Culbin Sands, Elginshire, where in 1827 a sportsman having lost his gunflint, found a splendid "Late-Celtic" bronze armlet, whilst seeking to replace it by a flint from a Neolithic settlement covered with blown sand, except where denuded by the wind.

² As at Hoylake, in Cheshire, where the encroachment of the sea on the portion of the coast lying between the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey washes out antiquities of every period from the submarine forest and the sand-hills above it.

³ A beautiful "Late-Celtic" bronze armlet was found at Stanhope, Peebles-shire, by the tenant of the farm, whilst searching for a rabbit, under a large flat stone on the hill-side.

⁴ As in the case of the hoard of gold objects of bullion value, amounting to £110, found at Shaw Hill, Peebles-shire, by a herdboys who saw something glitter in the ground, and scraped out the torques and other relics with his foot.

accounted for by a difference of time rather than area; and it is only natural to find the Bronze and Iron Ages merging into one another at the commencement of the "Late-Celtic" period, whilst towards its close Roman and even Saxon influence began to be felt.

Possibly the earliest sepulchral remains of the "Late-Celtic" period that have been found in England are the burials under mounds at Arras, on the Yorkshire Wolds, which were explored by the Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet, DD.,¹ in 1815-17, and the Rev. Canon W. Greenwell² in 1876. The bodies were not cremated, as was generally the case in the Bronze Age, and also subsequently during the Romano-British period; but were buried in excavations in the chalk, and the place of sepulture marked by a tumulus. The so-called Queen's Barrow at Arras, when opened by the Rev. W. Stillingfleet, was found to contain the skeleton of a female, with the feet gathered up, and the head to the north. The grave-goods consisted of one hundred glass beads, two bracelets, rings of gold and amber, and a pair of tweezers.

In another barrow at Arras, the Rev. W. Stillingfleet discovered the remains of a warrior resting on the smooth pavement of a circular excavation in the chalk, 8 to 9 yards in diameter, and 1 ft. 6 ins. deep, lying on his back, with his arms crossed over the breast. He had been interred with his chariot, a pair of horses completely harnessed, and two wild boars.

A third barrow explored by the Rev. W. Stillingfleet also covered the skeleton of a warrior with the remains of his martial equipment, consisting of the bosses of his shield, one wheel of his chariot, two of his horses' bridle-bits. Two wild boars' tusks (one of which was perforated with a square hole, and enclosed in a case of thin brass) were associated with this burial;

¹ *Memoirs of the Meeting of the British Archaeological Institute held at York in 1846*, p. 26.

² Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 454.

indicating, perhaps, some religious or superstitious belief connected with this animal.¹

A portion of the antiquities mentioned are now in York Museum, and the Rev. W. Stillingfleet's manuscript notes on his diggings in 1815-17 are preserved in the Library of the York Philosophical Institute.

The barrow at Arras, opened by the Rev. Canon W. Greenwell, covered a circular grave, 12 ft. in diameter, sunk in the chalk to a depth of 3 ft., on the floor of which was laid the skeleton of a woman, resting on the left side, with her left hand up to the face, and the head to the west. Two tame pigs were buried with the deceased, and the grave-goods comprised an iron mirror, a bronze harness-ring, a pair of iron chariot-wheels, two snaffle-bits, and what may have been a whip-shank.

In 1875 Canon Greenwell explored a tumulus near Beverley, in Yorkshire, which yielded two chariot-wheels and a bridle-bit, but no human or other bones.

The burials just described bear a marked resemblance to those of Gaulish warriors at Berru² and at Gorge-Meillet,³ both in the Département du Marne in France, and may have belonged to the Celtic tribe of the Parisii, who gave their name to Paris in Gaul, and who colonised or conquered parts of Yorkshire.

Canon Greenwell describes the result of opening four

A "Late-Celtic" boar's head of bronze was found at Liecheston, in Banffshire, in 1816. (See Dr. J. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times*,—*Iron Age*,—p. 117.) Three little bronze figures of boars, from Hounslow, now in the British Museum, are illustrated in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.* (2nd Ser., vol. iii, p. 90); and the splendid bronze shield from the Thames at Battersea, in the same collection, has a boar represented upon it. (See Kemble's *Horæ Ferales*, pl. 14.) The boar also occurs on one of the Scotch symbol-bearing slabs at Knock-na-Gael, near Inverness. (See Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i, pl. 38.) For a boar on a helmet, see account of Benty Grange tumulus on p. 224.

² A. Bertrand, *Archéologie Celtique et Gauloise*, 2nd ed., 1889, p. 356.

³ E. Fourdrignier, *Double Sépulture Gauloise de la Gorge-Meillet*,

barrows of the Early Iron Age in the parish of Cowlam,¹ in Yorkshire, in all of which were found the skeletons of females, laid on the natural surface of the ground, resting on the left side, with the hands up to the face, and the head to the north-east. The grave-goods from the first barrow consisted of a bronze armlet, a bronze fibula with an iron pin, and seventy exquisite blue glass beads; and from the second, of an ornamental armlet. From the remaining two barrows only fragments of pottery were obtained.

Mr. J. R. Mortimer explored a grave dug in the chalk, but without any mound above it, in 1868, a quarter of a mile north-east of Grimthorpe² House, near Pocklington, in Yorkshire. It measured 4 ft. 6 ins. long by 2 ft. 9 ins. wide, by 4 ft. deep, and contained the skeleton of a young man, placed on the floor of the grave, resting partly on the back, with the knees and head inclined to the left side, the lower extremities drawn up, the hands on the breast, and the head to the south. Associated with the burial were sixteen bone implements, a sword-sheath, the umbo of a shield, a disc of bronze with repoussée ornament, and bits of rude pottery.

The number of burials of the Early Iron Age that have been found in Great Britain is extremely small as compared with those of the Ages of Stone and Bronze. This would seem to indicate that the period between the introduction of iron into this country and the commencement of the Roman occupation cannot have been very long; and that if the new metal was brought in by a foreign invasion rather than by peaceful, commercial intercourse, nothing like the extermination of the native inhabitants, who used bronze and cremated their dead, can have taken place.

¹ *British Barrows*, p. 208, Nos. LI to LIV. The results of the exploration are now in the British Museum. The bronze objects are engraved in Sir J. Evans' *Ancient Bronze Implements*, pp. 387, 388, and 400.

² *Reliquary*, vol. ix, p. 180, and Ll. Jewitt's *Grave-Mounds and their Contents*, pp. 237 and 263.

As we have seen, a large proportion of the sepulchral remains of the Early Iron Age have been derived from Yorkshire ; but other instances have come to light in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Kent, Gloucestershire, Devon and Cornwall.

The Rev. Mr. Pegge has given an account in the *Archæologia*¹ of the opening of a tumulus on Garratt's Piece, Middleton Common, Derbyshire, a mile and a half south-east of Arbelows, and ten miles south-east of Buxton. The body had been laid on the surface of the ground, lying east and west. With it were found one of the circular enamelled discs to which reference will be made subsequently ; a shallow basin of thin brass, much broken and crushed ; and part of the iron umbo of a shield.

At Benty Grange, in Derbyshire, eight miles south-east of Buxton, on the road to Ashbourne, and one mile north-west of Arbelows, Mr. Thomas Bateman² excavated a barrow, about 2 ft. high, surrounded by a fosse. The body had all decayed, except the hair ; but in the spot where it had been deposited was a remarkable assemblage of relics, consisting of a leathern cup mounted with silver round the edge, and having wheel- or cross-shaped silver ornaments round the bowl ; three circular enamelled discs of the same class as those from the Middleton Common tumulus previously described ; an iron helmet surmounted by the figure of a hog of iron with bronze eyes, having a small silver cross inlaid on the nasal ; a buckle ; fragments of chains, etc. This burial, presenting some Celtic characteristics, belongs to a late period, possibly even after the Roman occupation.

Two Early Iron Age burials are recorded as having been discovered in Staffordshire, one at Alstonfield, the other at Barlaston. The barrow near Alstonfield, called Steep Lowe,³ was composed of loose stones, and was 50 ft. in

¹ Vol. ix, p. 189 : letter read May 8th, 1788 ; and T. Bateman's *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, p. 24.

² *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 28.

³ Bateman's *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, p. 76.

diameter and 15 ft. high. The Iron Age interment was a secondary one, the tumulus having been made originally in the Bronze or Stone Age. The body was laid on its back; and amongst the grave-goods were a spear-head, a lance-head, and a knife (all of iron), some fragments of a highly ornamented drinking-cup, a stud of amber, and Roman coins of Constantine and Tetricus.

The burial at Barlaston,¹ unlike the one just described, was not in a mound, but in a grave, 7 ft. long by 2 ft. wide by 1 ft. 3 ins. deep, cut in the solid red-sandstone-rock. With the body were associated a beautifully ornamented flat bronze ring of "Late-Celtic" character; three circular, enamelled discs of the type found in the barrow on Middleton Moor; some thin plates of bronze, which Mr. Ll. Jewitt conjectures to have formed portions of a helmet; and blades of an iron sword and knife.

No discovery of sepulchral remains belonging to the "Late-Celtic" period surpasses in interest that made in 1879, between Birdlip² and Crickley, on the Cotteswold Hills, seven miles south-east of Gloucester, both on account of the completeness of the series of objects buried with the deceased, and the extreme beauty of some of them as works of art.

Whilst repairing the road, Joseph Barnfield unearthed three skeletons interred with the feet to the south, in graves protected by thin slabs of stone placed on edge. The central skeleton was that of a female, and those on each side males. The following grave-goods were associated with the female: a bronze bowl (laid on the face of the deceased); a silver fibula plated with gold; a necklace consisting of thirteen amber beads, two jet beads, and one marble bead; a tubular brass armlet; a brass key-handle; a bronze knife-handle ornamented with a beast's head, having small

¹ Ll. Jewitt's *Grave-Mounds and their Contents*, p. 258.

² See John Bellows, in *Trans. of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæol. Soc.*, vol. v, p. 137. The objects found are now in the Gloucester Museum.

knobs at the ends of the horns ; and last, but not least, a superb bronze mirror.

Another very similar find of skeletons in graves formed of stones placed on edge was made in 1833 at Trellan Bahow,¹ in the parish of St. Keverne, in Cornwall, ten miles south-east of Helston. With one of the skeletons was a beautiful bronze mirror, now in the British Museum. The mirror illustrated on the accompanying plate, through the courtesy of Dr. Forbes, is of a similar kind. It is now in the Mayer Museum at Liverpool. The locality where it was found has not been recorded ; all that is known about it is that Sir J. C. Robinson purchased it in Paris.

Sepulchral deposits of the same period, which have also yielded mirrors, were brought to light in the course of military works at Mount Batten,² near Plymouth, in the spring of 1865. The burials, however, in this case were not in stone-lined graves near the surface, but in pits from 4 ft. to 4 ft. 6 ins. deep, excavated in the disintegrated rock. In addition to a bronze mirror and the handles of two others, the following objects were obtained : two jointed bronze armlets, two plain bronze armlets, four fibulæ, three bronze rings, a bronze cup, an iron dagger, and a pair of shears, black pottery, and fragments of glass. Ancient British coins had been found previously at Mount Batten,³ indicating a settlement here, perhaps in the first century B.C.

The exploration of the "Late-Celtic" urn-field at Aylesford,⁴ in Kent, three miles north-west of Maidstone, by Mr. Arthur Evans, has been the means of extending our knowledge of the art of this period in a most unexpected manner, and has supplied the missing links between the culture of Britain in the first three or four centuries B.C., and that of "La Tène" on the Continent, which in its turn can be shown to have been

¹ See J. Jope Rodgers in *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xxx, p. 267.

² See J. Spence Bate in *Archæologia*, vol. xl, p. 500.

³ Sir J. Evans' *Ancient British Coins*, pp. 72 and 106.

⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. lii.



"Late-Celtic" Mirror in the Mayer Museum,
Liverpool.



strongly influenced by the civilisation of the ancient Venetian country at the head of the Adriatic.¹ The shape of the tall, cordoned, pedestalled vases, and other peculiarities of the pottery from Aylesford, were things entirely unknown to archæologists previously, and enable a distinction now to be drawn between the fictile ware of the "Late-Celtic" period and that of the Romano-British period. The discovery also of bronze objects of Italo-Greek manufacture of the second century B.C., associated with "Late-Celtic" burials, clearly indicates that there must have been a much more intimate trade-intercourse between Britain and the southern parts of Europe, in pre-Roman times, than has hitherto been suspected.

The "Late-Celtic" urn-field at Aylesford was uncovered in 1886, at Messrs. Silas Wagon and Son's gravel-pit, in the course of removing the surface earth which here overlies the old river-deposits to a depth of 3 ft. or so. One of the first burial-pits which attracted attention was circular, and about 3 ft. 6 ins. deep, the sides and bottom being coated with a kind of chalky compound. In the pit were found a bronze *situla*, or pail, splendidly ornamented with repoussée work in the "Late-Celtic" style, and containing calcined bones; an *amphora*, or wine-jug; and *patella*, or shallow pan, of imported Italo-Greek fabric; fragments of a second *situla*; a bronze fibula; and fragments of pottery.

From another grave, about 1 ft. 6 ins. deep, situated 200 yards north-west of Aylesford Church, was obtained a bronze-plated tankard with two handles, of the same class as the Trawsfynydd tankard, surrounded by a circle of five or six earthenware vases, one of these being the finest pedestalled urn collected from the site. All the antiquities from Aylesford are now in the British Museum.

¹ Mr. Arthur J. Evans' third Rhind Lecture on the "Origins of Celtic Art", as reported in *The Scotsman*, Dec. 14th, 1895.

Remains of the "Late-Celtic" Period found on Inhabited or Fortified Sites.—Next in importance to the sepulchral remains, as affording indications of the culture of the "Late-Celtic" period, come the remains derived from inhabited or from fortified sites. And it may be remarked in passing that it is impossible to separate the inhabited from the fortified sites because, in these early times the state of the country was so unsettled that no isolated place of residence, village or town, could afford to do without some means of defence, either natural or artificial.

The inhabited site which bids fair to rival all others in the varied nature of the relics obtained from it, and the light they help to throw on the arts and industries of the Early Iron Age in Great Britain, is the Glastonbury Marsh Village. As the explorations begun by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., in 1892 are still in progress, it would be premature to pass an opinion upon the finds until they are completely exhausted. For an account of what has been already discovered there, the reader is referred to Mr. Bulleid's paper on the subject, which appeared recently in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society*.¹ A bronze bowl is there illustrated which seems to be of the same kind as those derived from the graves, but it is ornamented with raised bosses instead of with circular plaques of enamel. The handle of a mirror, like those from the graves, has also been found at the Glastonbury Marsh Village this year (1896).

From the exploration of this settlement we have obtained a knowledge of the peaceful pursuits and methods of life of the "Late-Celtic" inhabitants, which could never have been derived from their sepulchral remains. We now know that they were expert potters, wood-carvers, coopers, and weavers,² applying the same

¹ Vol. xl (1893).

² Ornamental weaving was, no doubt, practised. Although we have no absolute proof of this, the "La Tène" helmet from Gorge-Millet (Marne), previously mentioned, has a sort of swastica pattern upon it, suggestive of a textile origin.

beautiful flamboyant forms of decoration that are characteristic of the metal-work of the period to earthenware and wooden vessels. The long-handled weaving-combs, which are so well known in the Pictish towers, or *brochs*, of the north of Scotland, have been found here also. Amongst the iron implements was a bill-hook for lopping the branches of trees,—a most useful appliance for clearing away undergrowth in forests, procuring firewood, and building wattled structures. Unbaked ovoid clay pellets have been dug up in hundreds. These were probably sling-stones, indicating that the inhabitants must have been expert fowlers.

The dwellings appear to have been circular or oval wattled huts, the rudeness of which stands out in marked contrast to the high artistic taste and technical skill of the inhabitants.

A few of the crannogs of Scotland¹ and Ireland,² whose structure is somewhat analogous to the Glastonbury Marsh Village, have also yielded "Late-Celtic" objects, but not in such quantities as to give evidence of permanent occupation over a considerable period.

Hunsbury,³ two miles south-west of Northampton, which has been called the English "La Tène", is a good example of a "Late-Celtic" *oppidum*. The camp is of oval shape in plan, measuring 560 ft. by 445 ft., and defended by a single earthen rampart and ditch. The area enclosed is about 4 acres. Between 1880 and 1886 the whole of the interior was excavated to obtain iron-stone, which lay in a bed 12 ft. thick, at a depth of 7 ft. 6 ins. below the natural surface of the ground.

In the course of the excavations about three hundred refuse-pits, averaging 5 ft. in diameter, and dug in the soil overlying the ironstone, were discovered. Amongst

¹ At Lochlee and at Lochspouts, Ayrshire. (See Dr. R. Munro's *Lake-Dwellings of Scotland*.)

² Lisnacroghera, Co. Antrim. (See Wood Martin's *Lake-Dwellings of Ireland*.)

³ See Sir Henry Dryden in *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports*, vol. xviii (1885), p. 53.

the contents of the pits were two bronze sword-sheaths, one of them highly ornamented in the "Late-Celtic" style;¹ three fibulæ; bridle-bits and cheek-pieces of bone; a chariot-wheel; iron saws; knives; spear-heads, etc.; one hundred and fifty quern-stones, reckoning the upper and lower stones separately; eight spindle-whorls; long-handled weaving-combs; and pottery with "Late-Celtic" decoration. All these antiquities are now in the Northampton Museum.

The camp on Mount Caburn, two miles south of Lewes, in Sussex, explored by General Pitt-Rivers² in 1878, seems to have been an *oppidum* of the same class as that at Hunsbury, and the relics indicated the same kind of culture. The pits found at Mount Caburn were some of them oval, and others oblong, 5 to 7 ft. in diameter, and 5 ft. deep. The objects obtained from the pits included ornamental pottery, long-handled wearing-combs, an iron billhook like the one from the Glastonbury Marsh Village, and three ancient British tin coins.

The fine collection of "Late-Celtic" horse-trappings, etc., now in the Duke of Northumberland's private Museum at Alnwick Castle, was found in 1844, in a pit about 5 ft. deep, within an earthen entrenchment at Stanwick, in Yorkshire, seven miles north of Richmond.³

A few "Late-Celtic" objects have been derived from Roman towns⁴ and stations⁵ in England; and also from the *weems*,⁶ or underground houses, and the *brochs*,⁷ or Pictish towers of Scotland.

¹ Engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. lii, p. 762.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xlvii, p. 423.

³ *Memoirs of the Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland at York in 1846*, p. 88; Dr. J. C. Bruce's *Catalogue of the Antiquities at Alnwick*, p. 38.

⁴ As at Silchester. These have not been illustrated, but are to be seen in the Reading Museum.

⁵ As at *Æsica* (Great Chesters). (*Archæologia Eliana*, 2nd Ser., vol. xvii, p. xxviii.)

⁶ As at Castle Newe, Aberdeenshire, and Grange of Conan, Forfarshire. (See Dr. J. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times—Iron Age*, pp. 141 and 160.)

⁷ As at Okstrow and at Harray in Orkney. (*Ibid.*, pp. 219, 236.)

The bone-caves which were the permanent habitations of Palæolithic and Neolithic man in Britain served as temporary places of refuge for the Brit-Welsh population during the troublous times immediately succeeding the Roman evacuation of this country. Gildas' account of the Britons leaving their houses and lands, and taking shelter in the mountains, forests and caves, whence they were able successfully to repel the inroads of the Picts and Scots,¹ is fully borne out by archæological research.²

The principal caves which have yielded relics of this period are Kirkhead³ Cave in Lancashire; the Victoria,⁴ Kelko,⁵ and Dowkerbottom⁶ Caves in Yorkshire; Poole's⁷ Hole and the Deepdale⁸ Cave in Derbyshire; Thor's⁹ Cave in Staffordshire; and Kent's¹⁰ Cavern in Devonshire.

The character of the antiquities derived from the caves does not differ materially from that of the remains from the crannogs and the *oppida*, although a few things of peculiar form have been found in some of the caves, such as the spoon-shaped bone-pins from the Victoria and Dowkerbottom Caves, and the bone

¹ Gildas, xvii; Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, bk. i, ch. xiv.

² Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins' *Cave-Hunting*, p. 106.

³ Three miles south of Cartmel, on the shore of Morecambe Bay. (*Cave-Hunting*, p. 125.)

⁴ A mile and a half north-east of Settle. (*Cave-Hunting*, p. 81; and H. Eckroyd Smith in *Trans. of Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. for 1866, p. 199; and Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i, p. 67.)

⁵ Overlooking Giggleswick, one mile north-west of Settle.

⁶ Between Kilnsey and Arncliffe, ten miles north-east of Settle. (*Proc. Geol. and Polytech. Soc. of W. Riding of Yorksh.* for 1859, p. 45.)

⁷ A mile south-west of Buxton. (*Cave-Hunting*, p. 126.)

⁸ Three miles south-east of Buxton. (*Derbyshire Archæol. Soc. Trans.*, vol. xiii, p. 196.)

⁹ Near Grindon, eight miles north-west of Ashbourne. (*Reliquary*, vol. vi, p. 201, and *Trans. Midland Sci. Assoc.*, 1864-5, p. 1.)

¹⁰ One mile north-west of Torquay. There is a fragment of pottery, with "Late-Celtic" ornament upon it, from Kent's Cavern, in the British Museum.

whistles from Thor's Cave. The fibulæ from the Victoria and the Deepdale Caves are of remarkable beauty. Evidence of spinning is afforded by the long-handled comb from Thor's Cave, and the numerous spindle-whorls from others. The discovery of Roman coins and Samian ware indicate the period at which the Brit-Welsh sought refuge in these recesses of the rock.

Hoard of "Late-Celtic" Objects purposely concealed.—The horse-trappings found in an excavation at the bottom of one of several oblong pits, 7 ft. long by 3 ft. wide by 4 ft. deep, at Hagbourne Hill¹ in Berkshire, two miles south of Didcot, seem to have been purposely hidden; as also the horse-trappings which were discovered in the chink of the rock by quarrymen at Hamdon Hill² in Somersetshire, five miles west of Yeovil. Another instance of intentional concealment is afforded by the beautiful bronze mirror that was found, with other ornamental pieces of bronze, wrapped in a cloth, and covered by the upper stone of a quern, at Balmaclellan,³ two miles north-east of New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire.

"Late-Celtic" Objects accidentally lost.—Besides the "Late-Celtic" objects which have been dropped by their original owners on dry land, and got covered with the soil and thus been preserved, it is remarkable in how many cases they have been lost whilst crossing or navigating rivers, especially the Thames,⁴ Witham,⁵ Tyne,⁶ and Tweed.⁷

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xvi, p. 348.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xxi, p. 39.

³ Dr. J. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times*,—*Iron Age*, p. 126.

⁴ Shield (*Archæologia*, vol. xxiii, p. 96); helmet (in the British Museum); fibula (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 2nd Ser., vol. xv, p. 191).

⁵ Shield (*Archæologia*, vol. xxiii, p. 92); sword-sheath (J. C. Bruce's *Catal. of Alnwick Mus.*); daggers (Kemble's *Horæ Ferales*, pl. 17).

⁶ Fibulæ (*Illustrated Archæologist*, vol. ii, p. 157).

⁷ Sword-sheath (*Archæologia*, vol. xlv, p. 45).

(To be continued.)

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE LAUNCESTON MEETING.

(Continued from page 164.)

EXCURSIONS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15th.—EXCURSION No. 3.

TAVISTOCK AND DARTMOOR.

Directors.—R. BURNARD, Esq., and Rev. S. BARING-GOULD.

Route A.—Members assembled at the Great Western Railway Station, LAUNCESTON, at 7.30 A.M., and proceeded by train to TAVISTOCK.

LAUNCESTON	dep. 7.40 A.M.	} Time, 11 hrs. 7 min.
TAVISTOCK ...	...	arr. 8.28 „
„ ...	...	dep. 7.35 P.M.
LAUNCESTON ...	...	arr. 8.20 „

On arrival at TAVISTOCK, carriages were ready to convey the party to the Warren House Inn (14 miles north-east of Tavistock), on the road to MORETON HAMPSTEAD, going *via* MERIVALE BRIDGE (4½ miles east of Tavistock), TWO BRIDGES (8 miles east of Tavistock), and POST BRIDGE (4 miles north of Two Bridges), returning the same way.

Total distance, by train 38 miles, by carriage 28 miles, on foot 4 miles.

On the outward journey to the Warren House Inn stops were made at MERIVALE BRIDGE (where the *Stone Avenues*, *Hut Circles*, and other *Prehistoric Remains*, situated ¾ mile south-east, were visited on foot); and at POST BRIDGE (where a few minutes were allowed for the inspection of the *Clapper Bridge*, the finest specimen on Dartmoor).

From the Warren House Inn, GRIMSPOUND (2 miles to the eastward), was visited on foot, passing on the way *Remains of Ancient Mining* and a *Stone Row*. Carriages were ready at 3.30 P.M. to convey the party back to TAVISTOCK.

On the return journey no stops were made.

LUNCHEON was provided at the Warren House Inn on arrival, about noon, by the kind hospitality of Mr. R. Burnard, and high tea was partaken of on returning to Tavistock at the Bedford Hotel.

Carriages were ready at 2.30 P.M. to convey the party back to Tavistock (where the *Parish Church*, *Remains of Abbey*, and *Early Inscribed Stones in the Vicarage Garden*, were visited on foot).

Tavistock.—An ancient town on the Tavy, near the western edge of Dartmoor. Contains the remains of an Abbey founded by Ordulf, the Chief of Damnonia, possibly with his father, Orgar, about the year 961. It was destroyed by the Danes, 997, but restored early in 1000 under royal patronage; it is suggested by Ethelmer, Earl of Damnonia. The chief portions of the Abbey buildings still existing are the fine gateway, over which the public library is located, the refectory, now the Unitarian Chapel, a porch in the yard of the Bedford Hotel, and the gateway, known as Betsy Grimal's Tower, and which is supposed to have led to the gardens and orchards.

The first printing press in Devonshire was set up in the Monastery of Tavistock, but only two works from this early press are known to exist, the first being dated 1525, and the second 1534. The earliest is a copy of Boethius's *Consolations of Philosophy*, and the later the *Statutes of the Stannaries*.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Eustachius, has been more than once rebuilt, and is now mainly Perpendicular. When Leland visited Tavistock, about 1540, the church seemed to have been only lately erected. It was restored in 1845.

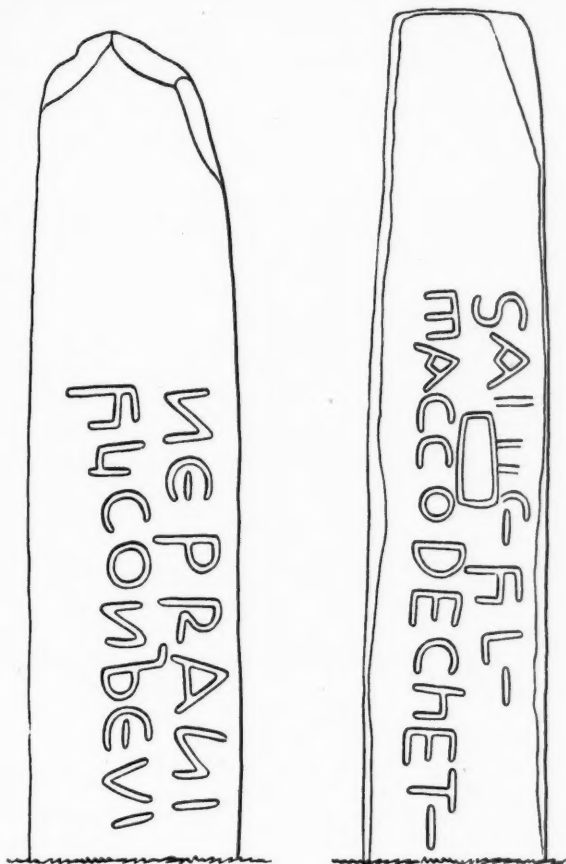
Three human bones are preserved in a glass case in the church. Tradition says they are the thigh bones of Ordulf, the gigantic founder of the Abbey, and of his wife and his father Orgar. They were found in an ancient stone sarcophagus, which now stands under Betsy Grimal's tower, when some excavations were made for building a house on the site of the Abbey in 1736.

One of the chief archæological attractions to Tavistock are the three inscribed stones which have from time to time been placed in the Vicarage Garden for safety.

The stone standing at the south-west corner of the Vicarage is nearly seven feet high. It was removed from the pavement in West Street, Tavistock, in 1780, and was set up in its present position by the Rev. E. Bray in 1818. The inscription is in debased Latin capitals in two vertical lines, and reads :

NEPRANI
FILI CONBEVI

The second inscribed stone is in the south-eastern corner of the garden, where it was placed in 1831, also by Mr. Bray. It



Inscribed Stone No. 1 at Tavistock.
Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ actual size.

Inscribed Stone No. 2 at Tavistock,
from Buckland Monachorum.
Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ actual size.

(Drawn by Arthur G. Langdon.)

formerly stood in the village of Buckland Monachorum, where it formed one of the supports of the blacksmith's shop. It stands a little over six and a half feet above the ground. The name

Maccodecheti on this stone may be compared with the Maccudecceti which occurs at Penrhos Lligwy, in Anglesey, and the similar prefix of the Macutreni on the stone at Cilgerran, in Pembrokeshire. The inscription on the inscribed stone No. 2 at Tavistock has been re-cut by some ignorant person. It is inscribed in debased Latin capitals in two vertical lines, and reads,

SABIN - FIL -
MACCO DECHET -



Inscribed Stone No. 3 at Tavistock, from Buckland Monachorum.

Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ actual size.

(Drawn by Arthur G. Langdon.)

The third stone standing in the garden did service as a gatepost in a field between Buckland Monachorum and Roborough Down, and was placed for security in its present position in 1868. It stands just five feet high, and has two inscriptions, one in debased Latin capitals in three vertical lines, reading :

DOBVNN - S
FABRI FILI
ENABARRI

and the other in ogams, reading :

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} :::: & & & & & & \\ :::: & | & | & | & | & | & \end{array}$
 (E) N A B A R R

It is a singular fact that this stone supplied the last letter wanting—B—to the completion of the late Sir S. Ferguson's *South British Ogam Alphabet*.

The three stones are small menhirs, all bearing Latin inscriptions, but with nothing to indicate that they were erected in a time when Christianity was predominant in this part of the country. Their date may possibly lie between the 4th and the 6th centuries A.D.

Sir Francis Drake was born in a cottage at Crowndale somewhere about 1539, and William Browne, author of *Britannia's*



Menhir near Merivale Bridge, Dartmoor.

(From a Photograph by R. Burnard.)

Pastorals, was born at Tavistock in 1590. For further particulars of this interesting town, see Worth's *History of Devon*, and the *Abbots of Tavistock*, by the Vicar of Tavistock, the Rev. D. P. Alford.

Merivale Bridge.—The Rev. S. Baring-Gould assisted Mr. Burnard in pointing out the objects of interest. Mr. Baring-Gould was of opinion that the avenues of stones, which are small and run approximately east and west, were memorials of the dead, and once ended in each case with a cairn, which had,

however, been pillaged and had disappeared. He drew attention to a kistvaen which he had explored. The granite cover of it had been broken and part of it removed and made gate-posts of by the occupants of the neighbouring public-house about twenty or twenty-five years ago. Mr. Baring-Gould found in this receptacle a flint scraper, a stone polisher, and a flint flake which had been used as an axe. There had constantly been a temptation for the farmers of the district to remove these stone memorials of the remote past, and to make gate-posts and stone-hedges with them. Archdeacon Thomas thought the stone avenues were very similar to those at Carnac, only smaller. Mr. Baring-Gould observed that there was this advantage—if the stones had been larger they would have been used for gate-posts long ago. It is believed that several cairns formerly conspicuous here have been demolished of late years, and the stones of which they were made have been used for mending the roads.

The prehistoric remains of a settlement near this bridge are not remarkable for anything except their completeness. The stones are for the most part small, but the preservation of the extensive series of remains is due to this fact.

These remains consist of:

1. A village of hut circles and circular pounds. These circles were formerly more numerous, but the construction of the road, and the exigencies of road repair, have done much to obliterate them.

2. Five stone rows. Of these four are disposed in pairs, or it may be said there are two sets of double rows, running approximately east and west. That on the south is interrupted by a cairn, enclosed within a circle of standing stones, and finishes with a dilapidated cairn. That to the north seems never to have been completed.

Somewhat to the west of the cairn, enclosed within a circle, is a small cairn that formerly contained a kistvaen, from which runs a single row of very small stones at a tangent.

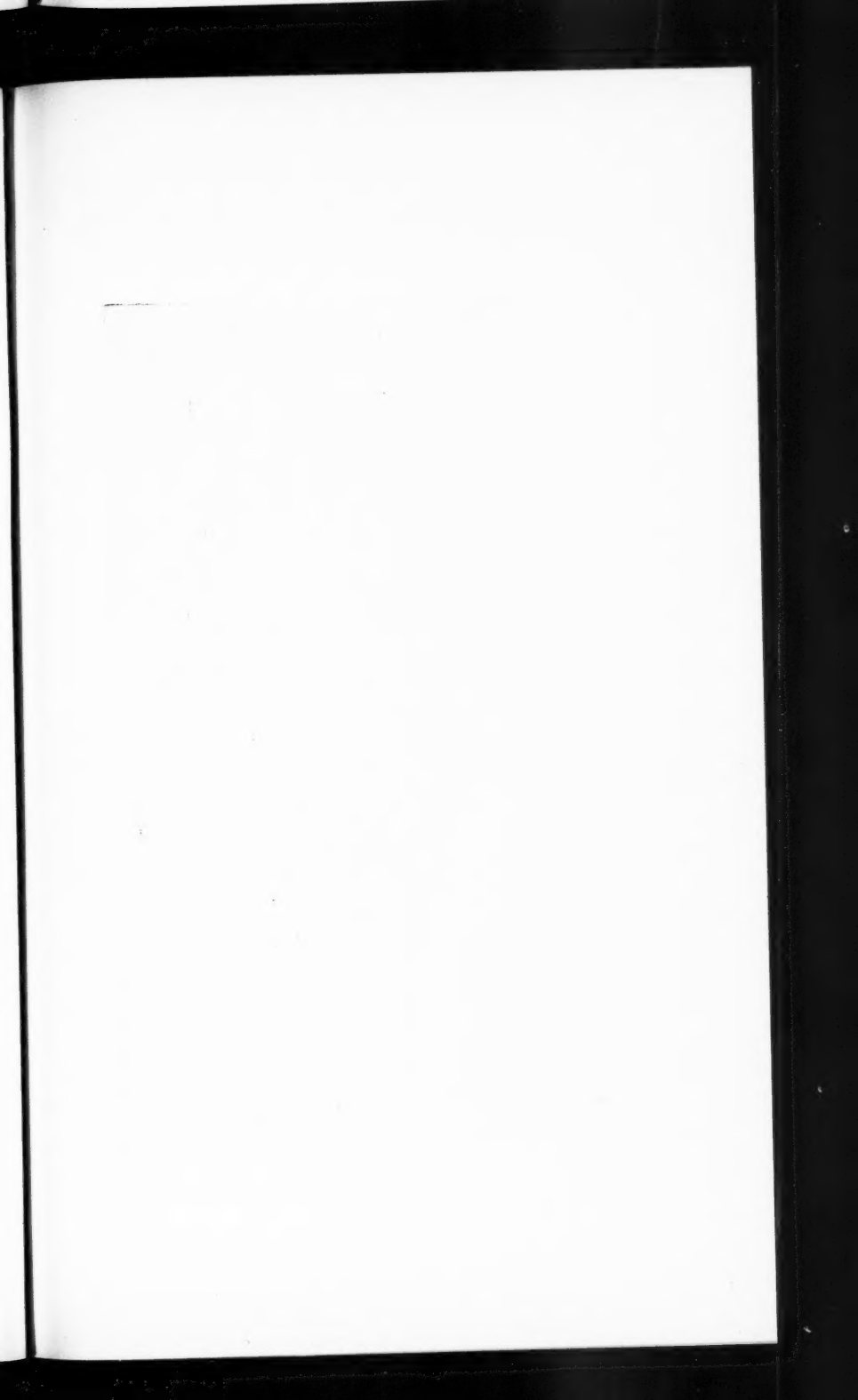
3. A menhir, 14 feet high, with indications of cairns and small stone rows about it, and near it pits or socket holes that formerly contained other upright stones of considerable size, that were removed for the construction of a new enclosure-wall near at hand.

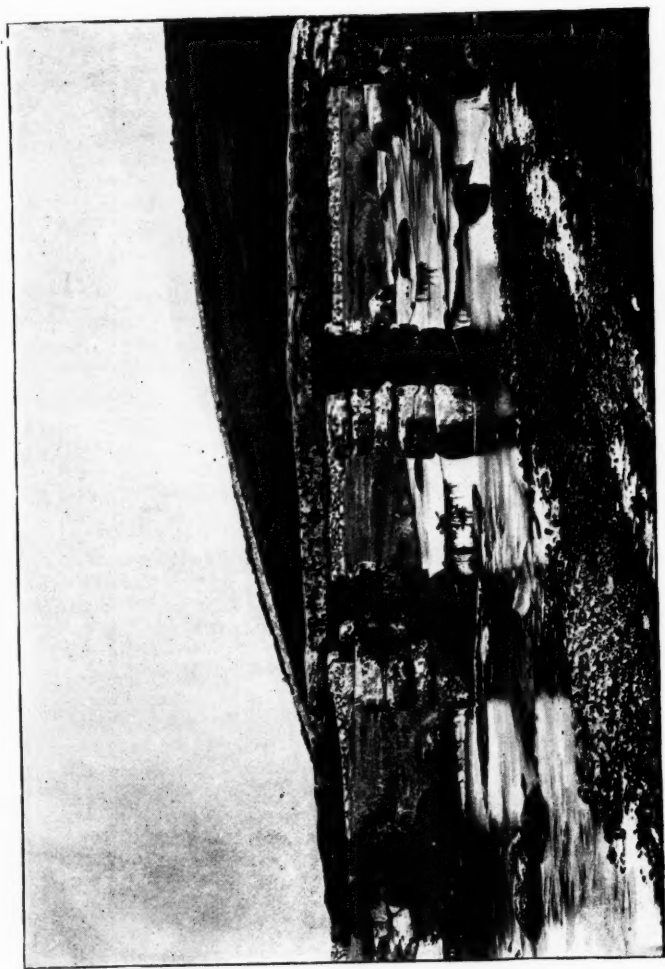
4. A "sacred circle", the stones all very small.

5. A kistvaen, the capstone of which was split, and two gate posts taken out of it twenty years ago. In the cist have been found a polishing stone, a flint scraper, and a flint flake.

6. Several cairns, formerly conspicuous, have been demolished of late years, and the stones of which they were made have been employed for the mending of the road.

To the north on the horizon may be seen a far finer megalithic monument than any of those at Merivale Bridge, a circle of nineteen upright stones, from 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 6 inches high; a menhir, and a very extensive village of some thirty-four





Cyclopean Bridge on Dartmoor.

huts; also the remains of two stone rows, one leading from the menhir.

The stone rows and circle at Merivale are not so important or complete compared to others on Dartmoor, but are none the less interesting because well preserved, and they owe much of the attention that has been given to them to their accessibility.

Crockern Tor.—The Stannary Parliaments were for a long period held on this Tor. The first of which we have any account assembled here in September 1510, and the last in 1749. It is probable that these Parliaments first met on this spot as far back as the beginning of the fourteenth century. The members of this ancient Parliament of Tinnars—ninety-six in number—were appointed by the Stannary Courts of Chagford, Ashburton, Plympton, and Tavistock. They met under the Presidency of the Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and passed laws for the regulation of tin mining, and the sale and stamping of tin in Devon. These assemblies had large powers and could enforce penalties by imprisonment in Lydford Castle. Risdon says that there were seats and a table of moor stone on the Tor, but these have now disappeared. For further particulars consult Pearce's *Laws and Customs of the Stannaries*, 1725.

Post Bridge.—Leaving Princetown to the right, the party proceeded to Post Bridge, and were much interested in Clapper Bridge, an old pack-horse bridge over the river, the arches of which are spanned by enormous masses of granite. This cyclopean bridge is a very picturesque object as seen from the new bridge over the road. It is not, however, of great antiquity. Mr. Baring-Gould and other authorities declared it to be mediæval—that is, quite recent compared with the thousands of years attributed to the hut circles.

Time pressing, the photographers and sketchers, who found in Clapper Bridge a subject for a picture, had to hastily complete their work, and the party proceeded another two or three miles on the Moretonhampstead road to the Warren House Inn, where Mr. Burnard had promised refreshment. As the weather turned out beautifully fine—it was a perfect day for the moor—the table was spread in the open, down in the valley beyond the Warren House, and where there are several disused mine buildings. Here, with the help of Mr. Matthews, of Plymouth, Mr. and Mrs. Burnard dispensed welcome and bounteous hospitality to the visitors. Before proceeding on a pilgrimage to Grimspound, Archdeacon Thomas, as vice-president of the Cambrian Association, said he was delighted with that pleasant meeting of Devonians, Cornishmen, and Welshmen, and with the beautiful weather, but their pleasantest

"discovery" had, after all, been Mr. Burnard's hospitality! The cheerfulness depicted on all their countenances was the clearest possible evidence of the satisfaction occasioned by that luncheon; and in the name of all—(Mr. Enys, as a Cornishman, suggested "One and all")—he begged to offer their hearty thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Burnard. These thanks having been endorsed by the cordial applause of the company, Mr. Burnard, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Burnard and of the Dartmoor Exploration Society, said that they were heartily glad to see them in Dartmoor. It was well that Welsh archæologists should come thus far and compare the antiquities with those in the Principality. Before separating, Mr. Baring-Gould felicitated himself and the party that Mr. Burnard had not given them a pre-historic luncheon to be eaten with flint scrapers!

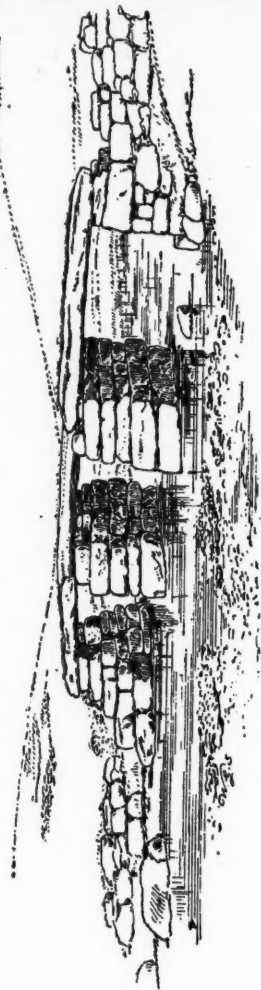
Post Bridge is a hamlet surrounded by prehistoric antiquities—"pounds" enclosing hut circles and several kistvaens.

The great central trackway, a pre-Roman road which crosses Dartmoor from east to west, passes across the hamlet; an exposed section may be seen in the marsh close to Stannon Lodge.

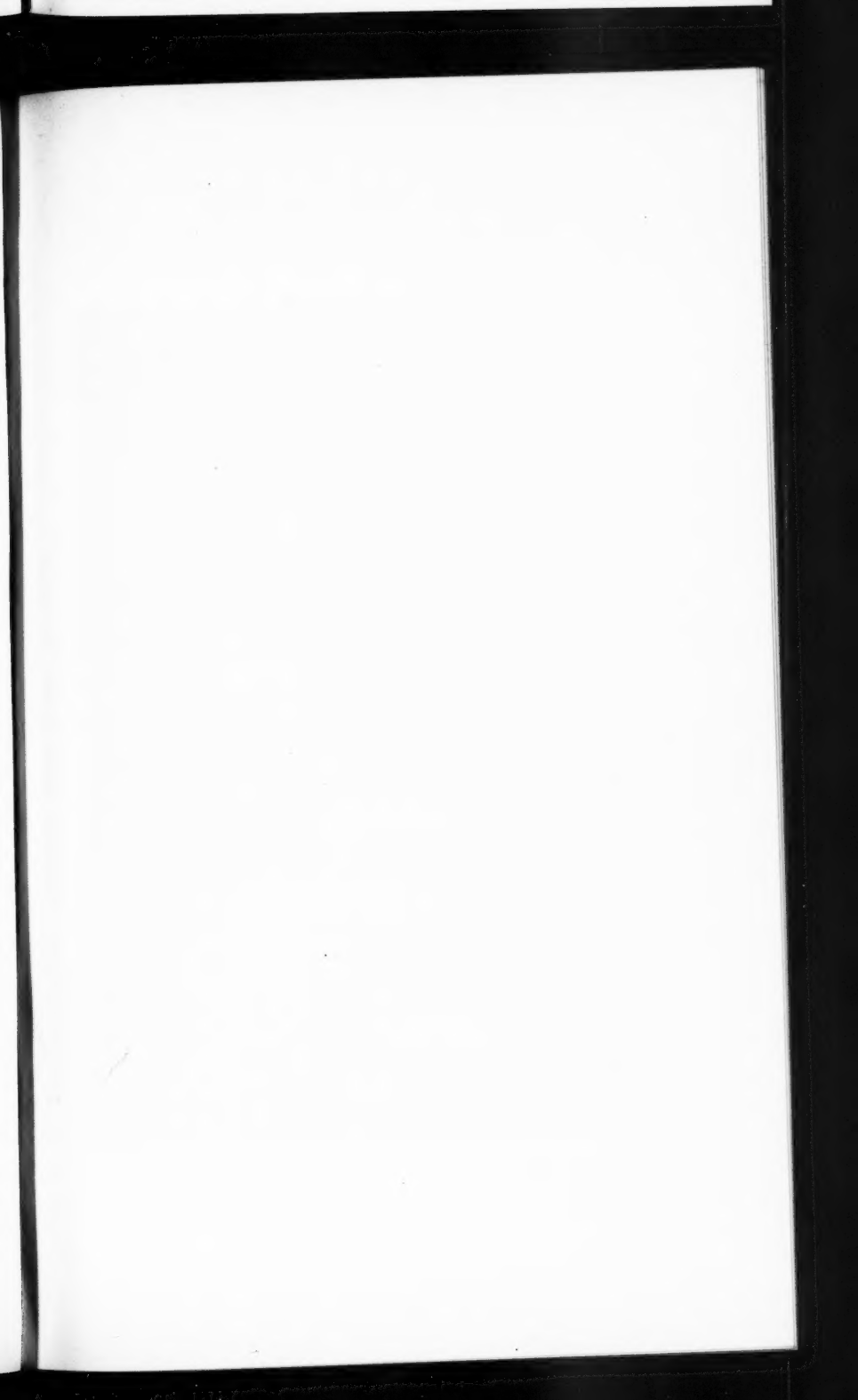
The Clapper Bridge is a fine and perfect example of its kind—a pack-horse bridge.

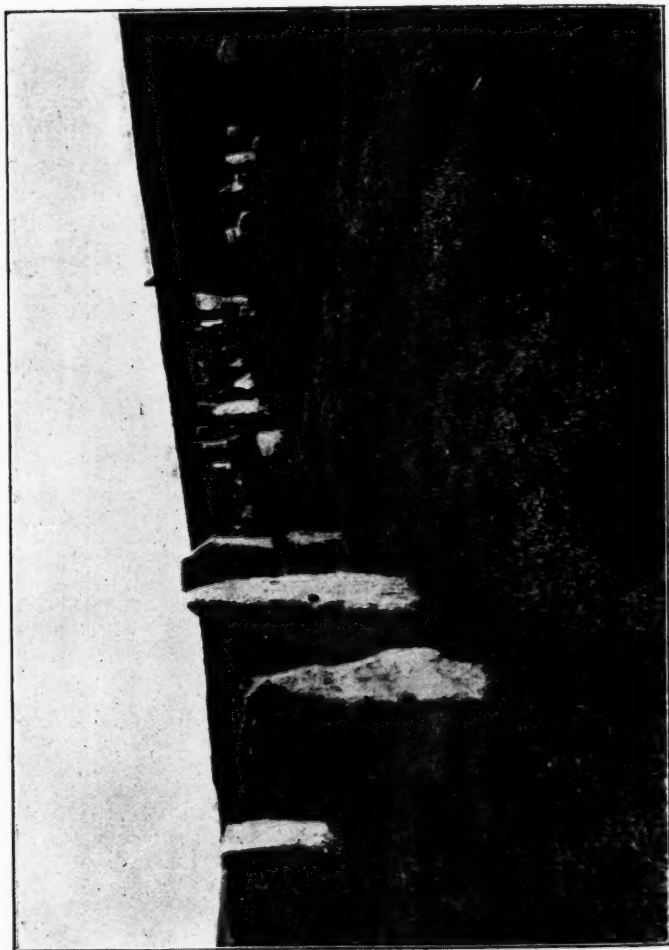
The date of its erection is unknown, it is probably mediæval. In *Britannia Depicted, or Ogilby Improv'd*, 1753, it is shown as "Post Stone Bridge, three arches."

For exploration of the pre-historic settlements of Broadun and Broadun Ring, see *Transactions*, Devon Association, vol. xxvi, pp. 185-196, or *Dartmoor Pictorial Records*, vol. iv, by Robert Burnard.



Post Bridge, Dartmoor.





Headland Stone Rows, Dartmoor.

The photograph of the Clapper Bridge here reproduced was obtained from Messrs. Spooner and Co., Strand, London, who declined to give the name of the photographer by whom it was taken, otherwise we should have duly acknowledged it.

(*Tavistock Inscribed Stones*.—Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. vi, p. cccix; Sir S. Ferguson in *Proc. R. Irish Academy*, 1871, p. 31, *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. v, p. 92, *Jour. Kilkenny Archeol. Soc.*, 2nd Ser., vol. ii, p. 184, and *Ogham Inscriptions*, p. 117; R. Rolt Brash's *Ogam Monuments*, p. 350; and Prof. J. Rhys' *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 408.

Headland Stone Rows and Grimspound.—The stone rows on the ridge of the hill in Headland Warren may be either taken as eight rows of stones, with four fragmentary, or as four with the remains of a circle made up of the four fragmentary rows. In any case it is unique, for none of the known stone rows of Dartmoor possess a circle in this position, nor have any of them eight rows of stones. The "Old Men's Workings" have, unfortunately, destroyed the northern end. There are now known to be about forty of these stone rows on Dartmoor, consisting chiefly of single and double lines of stones of varying lengths. The longest on Stalldown Moor commences with a sepulchral circle, and ends two miles away with a tumulus. All the more perfect examples are connected with sepulchral remains. For details, see *Stone Rows of Dartmoor*, *Transactions* (Devon Association), vols. xxiv, xxv, and xxvi, by R. N. Worth.

The interesting pre-historic enclosure known as Grimspound is situated on the slope between Hameldon and Hooknor Tor. It has recently been examined by the Dartmoor Exploration Committee. There are twenty-four hut circles within the "pound", half of which were habitations and the remainder, probably, store-houses or cattle-pens. A few flint scrapers, flakes, and fragments were found in the huts, which had been occupied by human beings, but not a trace of metal or pottery was seen.

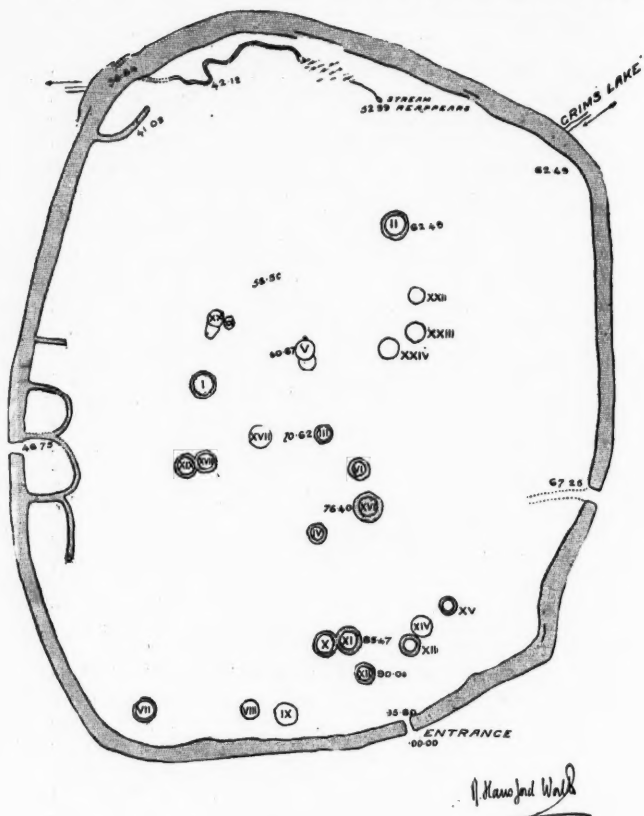
The special features of the hut circles are the remains of stone platforms, cooking holes, and hearths or fire-places contained within them.

The negative evidence obtained from Grimspound, which is persistently confirmed by the exploration of similar, but more ruined, enclosures near Post Bridge, favours the idea that the people who lived in and built Grimspound existed in a neolithic condition. Examination of the enclosing wall of the "pound" discloses the fact that it was double, with a space between, but why it was erected in this manner, or for what purpose, is unknown. See *First Report of Dartmoor Exploration Committee*, *Transactions* (Devon Association), vol. xxvi.

On the way to Grimspound, Mr. Baring-Gould pointed out a ravine caused by "the old men's workings" for tin, and took occasion to controvert a statement made at Launceston by Professor Sayce. The cleaving of granite with wedges, which

the Professor spoke of as a method of working dating from time immemorial, is really, according to Mr. Baring-Gould, a thing of this century. A few old men still living could remember the time when granite was worked not with wedges, but by making a

GRIMSPOUND

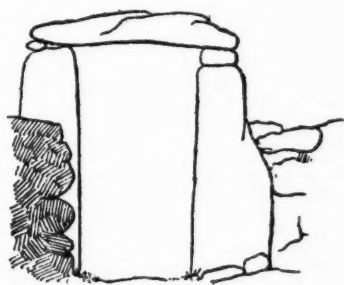
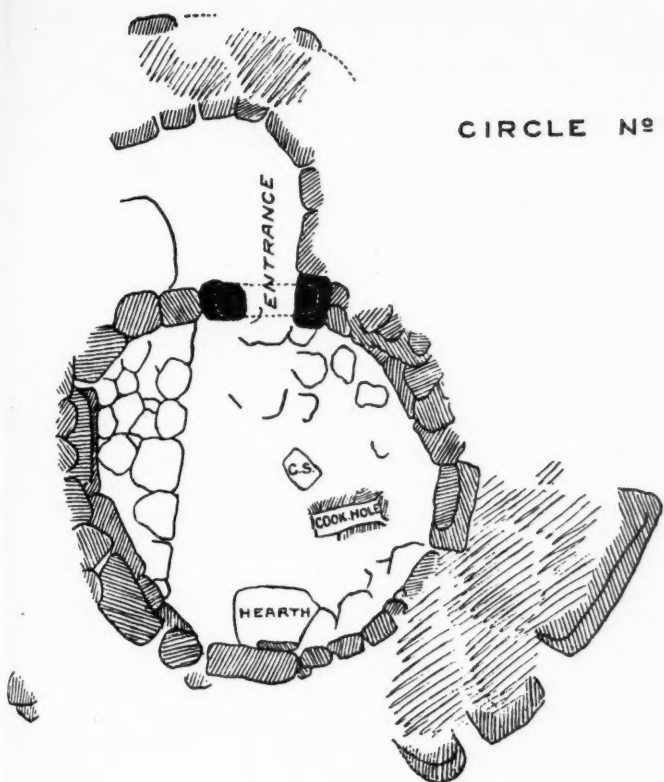


groove, putting in lime and pouring water on it. By these means great masses were split off, and that was how this ravine was made. The old men were there in search of vein tin, which was very different from stream tin. Stream tin was pure, but vein tin had to be smelted to get out the sulphate of antimony,



Entrance to Grimspond.





N. H. Ward

ELEVATION OF ENTRANCE
Grimspound.

arsenic, and other things mixed with it. Probably that ravine was made in searching for vein tin in the Middle Ages; at all events, the oldest men could remember when wedges were being brought in as a novelty. Upon the other side of the ravine the visitors were shewn other remains similar to those at Merivale, and then a movement was made across the further valley to the famous Grimspound, which lies on the slope between Hameldon and Hookner Tor. Mr. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Burnard, and Mr. Hansford Worth have recently spent a great deal of time and labour in exploring this remarkable pre-historic remain, which seems to have been the enclosed village of a pastoral people in the neolithic age—long before history began. The outer wall, which is now believed to have been a double wall, enclosed four acres. Within are the remains of twenty-four stone huts. Thirteen of them were inhabited by men, for the recent explorations shewed that there were fireplaces in them, and charcoal was found, along with flint scrapers and knives. Flint is not found nearer than Dorsetshire on the one side and the Scilly Isles on the other. There was on one side of the hut a raised stone platform for the bed or seat, a hearthstone, and a cooking hole, where they cooked with hot stones. One hut in the centre of the pound was found in so good a condition that Mr. Burnard and his co-workers had "restored" it and hurdled it round, and this served as an admirable illustration of the remarks made previously. Mr. Burnard jocularly remarked that these huts of the early "Devonians" were at least free from draughts, though no doubt their inhabitants suffered other inconveniences. Mr. Baring-Gould and himself had spent hours in that hut while it rained and blew outside. They felt themselves quite back in the neolithic age, as they cut up their bread and cheese and accompanied it with a bottle of Bass! Mr. Enys told us that a friend of his had seen some of the Fiji islanders using flint tools; therefore, the Flint Age had really come down to the 19th century of the Christian era. Having examined some other of the huts and the boundary wall, the company made their way back to the Warren House, where Mr. and Mrs. Burnard supplemented their former kindness by the provision of a most welcome cup of tea for those who did not require more potent liquor. For this extra kindness Mr. Enys, as representing the Royal Institution of Cornwall, returned thanks, and afterwards the Cambrians gave hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Burnard, bade good-bye to them and their company, and returned with all possible speed to Tavistock—a drive of about fourteen miles.

The attractions of the moor—including, of course, Mr. Burnard's hospitality—proved so great that no time was left to do much more at Tavistock than to proceed to the Bedford Hotel for the high tea that had been got ready there. The Rev. E. C. Wilson's preparations to conduct the party over the church and the remains

of the old Abbey were, however, not altogether in vain, for a few minutes did remain after the tea, and some of the visitors saw the church and others the Abbey remains, and the much more ancient inscribed stones in the vicarage grounds. We are indebted to Dr. George Norman, of Bath, for the beautiful photographs of the Headland Stone Rows and the Entrance to Grimspound, and to Mr. R. Burnard, of Plymouth, for the description of the Dartmoor Antiquities.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16th.—EXCURSION No. 4.

CHEESEWRING.

Director :—Rev. W. IAGO.

Route.—Members left the White Hart Hotel at 9.30 A.M. by carriages for the CHEESEWRING and the HURLERS (9 miles south-west of Launceston), going through HOLLOWAY CROSS, LEWANNICK, TREBARTHA, NORTH HILL, BERRIO BRIDGE, and HENWOOD, and returning by UPTON CROSS, SOUTH HILL, and the Callington-road.

Total distance, 27 miles by road and $3\frac{1}{2}$ on foot.

On the outward journey stops were made at LEWANNICK, miles south-west of Launceston (*Church rebuilt after fire in 1890 Norman Font, Cresset-stone, and two Ogam Inscribed Stones*); and at NORTH-HILL, 7 miles south-west (*Church, 15th Century, with fine early 17th-century Tomb of Thomas Vyncent of Battens*).

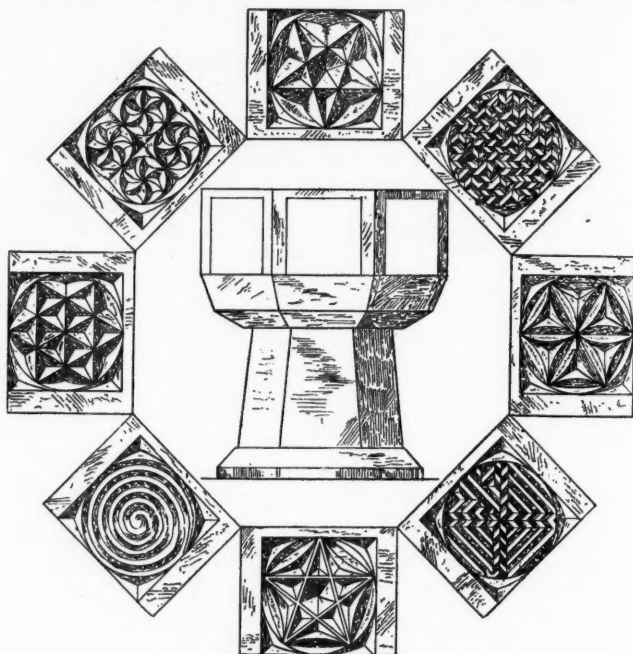
From HENWOOD (12 miles south-west of Launceston) the members proceeded on foot to the CHEESEWRING (1 mile south-west of Henwood), then on to the HURLERS *Stone Circles* and *Ancient Cornish Cross* called "Long Tom" (1 mile south of the Cheesewring), and joined carriages again at UPTON CROSS ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the Hurlers).

On the return journey, a stop was made at SOUTH HILL, 10 miles south (*Church, dedicated to S. Sampson, 14th century, with Norman Font, Easter Sepulchre, and Hagioscope and Inscribed Stone, with Chi Rho Monogram, in the Rectory garden*).

LUNCHEON was provided at the Cheesewring Hotel at 1.30 P.M., and the party enjoyed the hospitality of the Rev. J. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, at afternoon tea at South Hill Rectory.

Lewannick Church and Ogam Inscribed Stones.—The newly-discovered Ogam inscribed stones at Lewannick attracted a considerable amount of attention, and quite a heated discussion took place between experts as to whether a G could be a G if it had not a curly tail. Mr. Arthur G. Langdon and Mr. F. H. Nicholls, the discoverers of the stones, were both present. The

former, by the aid of outlined rubbings, explained very clearly the difficulties attendant upon the reading of Ogam inscriptions. This was exemplified by the second stone, which has the name VLCAGNI written in Ogams reading from left to right on one angle, and from right to left thus, INGACLV. Each of these, if turned upside down so that the Ogam scores faced the opposite way, would give two other possible readings, viz., IQGASDV and VDSAGQI. The latter two were put out of court at once by their



Font in Lewannick Church.

Scale for font, $\frac{1}{4}$ actual size; details of panels, $\frac{1}{8}$ actual size.

(Drawn by Arthur G. Langdon.)

unintelligibility. The church (dedicated to St. Martin) is a Perpendicular building, consisting of nave, chancel, aisles, north and south porches, and western tower. There were some well-carved bench ends in the church,¹ but these were burnt in the fire in 1890. The font is octagonal, with square panels of geometrical patterns on each of the eight sides, showing a great variety in the design of this peculiar kind

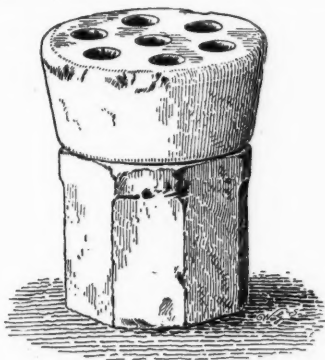
Illustrated by Arthur G. Langdon in *Building News*, Jan. 26, 1883.

of decoration, which occurs frequently in Norman work, and survived in oak carving to a much later period. One panel resembles a mediæval labyrinth, and others contain five and six pointed stars and a spiral.

One of the rarest relics of antiquity in Lewannick is the cresset stone, which formerly stood in the north aisle of the nave, midway between the west jamb of the north doorway and the first pillar of the nave arcade. Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, first called attention to it in a letter to the *Building News*, June 13th, 1879, where an illustration of it will be found. A long correspondence ensued, in which Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, and others, took part, the result being to show clearly that the Lewannick stone belonged to a tolerably well-known class of objects used in mediæval times for giving light in churches and other ecclesiastical buildings, by filling the cups with tallow and inserting a wick in each. The stones are more often square than round. The number of cups varies from one to sixteen in the known examples, and they are arranged regularly either in parallel rows or round a central cup. Other cresset stones have been noticed at the following places :—

Calder Abbey.
Furness Abbey.
Carlisle Cathedral.
Llanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire.
St. Mary's Abbey, York.
Dearham Church, Cumberland.
Wool Church, Dorset.

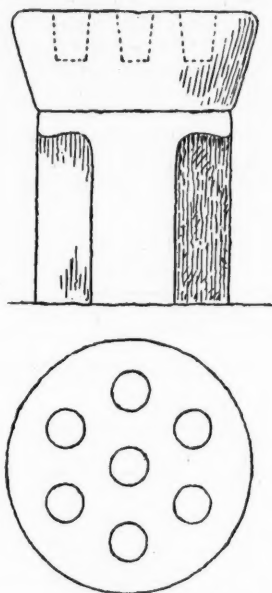
There are three cresset stones in the Stockholm Museum from



Cresset Stone in Lewannick Church.

churches in Sweden, and the Tailors' Candlesticks (date 1643) in the Edinburgh Museum are instances of the secular use of cresset stones.

The following passage from the *Rites of Durham Abbey* (published by the Surtees Society) explains the use of cresset stones :
 "Also there is standing on the South pillar of the Quire doore of the Lanthorne, in a corner of the same pillar, a foure-squared stone, which hath been finely wrought, in every square a large fine image whereon did stand a four squared stone above that, which had twelve cressets wrought in that stone, which was filled with tallow, and every night one of them was lighted, when the day was gone, and did burne and give light to the monkes at mid-night, when they came to mattens."



Cresset Stone in Lewannick Church. Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ actual size.

The cresset stone at Lewannick is in the shape of the frustrum of a cone, 1 foot 6 inches diameter on the upper surface, and 1 foot 2 inches on the under surface, and 7 inches deep. It has seven cups, six of which are arranged symmetrically round a central cup. The cresset stone is supported on an octagonal pillar, 1 foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

The Ogam inscribed stone, No. 1, which stands in the churchyard at Lewannick, was the first Ogam inscribed stone noticed in Cornwall. It was discovered by Mr. Arthur G. Langdon, on June 7th, 1892. It is 4 feet high, by 1 foot 5 inches wide, and

9 inches thick. There are two inscriptions, one in debased Latin capitals in four horizontal lines, which reads

INCEN
VI
MEM
ORIA



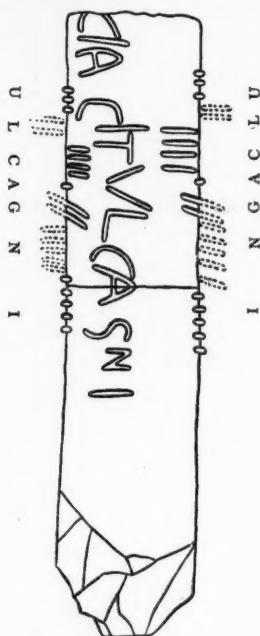
Ogam Inscribed Stone, No. 1, at Lewannick. Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ actual size.
(*Drawn by Arthur G. Langdon.*)

and the other in Ogam on the left angle, which reads

I G E N A V I M E M O R

The Ogam inscribed stone, No. 2, was discovered by Mr. F. H. Nicholls of Lewannick, on the 17th of July 1894, in two pieces, one built into the east wall, and the other into the north wall of

the north porch. The two pieces have since been taken out of the wall and placed together within the church. The stone is 4 feet 9 inches long, by 1 foot wide. It is of the same class of bilingual and bilateral stone as the other.



Ogam Inscribed Stone No. 2, at Lewannick. Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ actual size.
(Drawn by Arthur G. Langdon.)

The Latin inscription is in one vertical line and reads

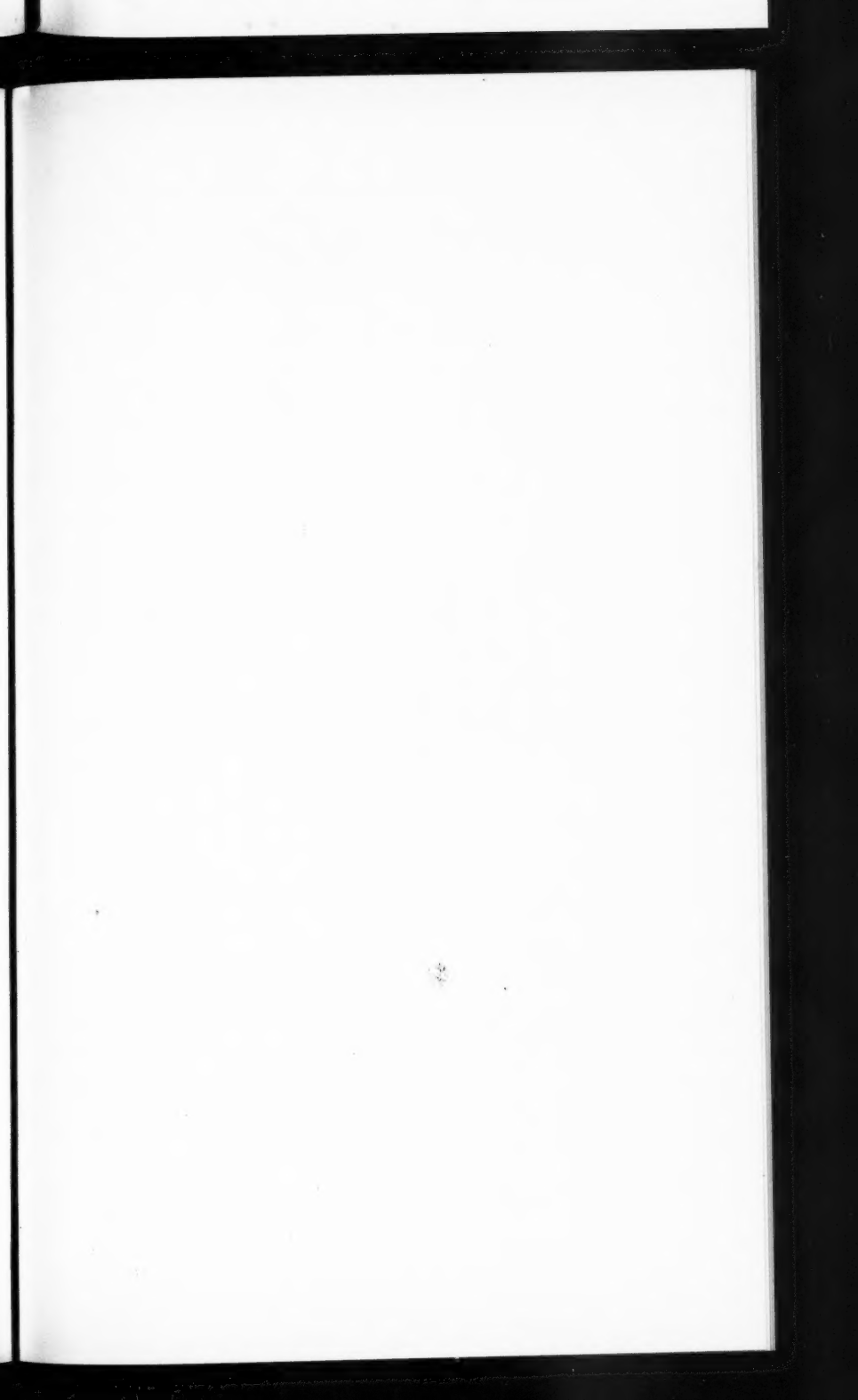
C IACIT VLCAGNI

There is an Ogam inscription on each angle, one reading

U L C A G N I

and the other the same name backwards, thus

I N G A C L U






The Cheesewring.

W.F.S. 1689.



The name VLCAGNI occurs also on the inscribed stone at Nanscow, in Cornwall, on a stone at Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, in Carmarthenshire, and on one of the roofing slabs of the Ballyhank rath cave, co. Cork, now in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin. Thus we have a distinct link between the early Christians of Ireland, Wales, and Cornwall.

It will be noticed that the portion of the inscription after the c of IACIT is placed more in the middle of the stone so as to leave room for the Ogams, which accounts for the crookedness of the line. On Ogam stone No. 1 the first two strokes of the final R of the Ogam inscription are made to slope the wrong way  to avoid the I at the beginning of the Latin inscription.

(Cresset Stone.—*Building News*, June 13th, 1879; J. T. Mickelthwaite in *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxxiii, p. 33; Rev. J. Lees and Sir H. Dryden, *ibid.*, vol. xxxix, p. 391; *Trans. Camb. and West. Ant. Soc.*, Lond., vol. iii.)

(Ogam Stone No. 1.—A. G. Langdon in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser. (1892), p. 251, and *Journ. of the Royal Inst. of Cornwall*, vol. ix, p. 293; Rev. W. Iago in *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 214.)

(Ogam Stone No. 2.—A. G. Langdon in *Illustrated Archaeologist*, Sept. 1894, and *Proc. Soc. Ant. of Lond.*, 2nd Ser., vol. xv, p. 279.)

North Hill Church.—A Perpendicular building consisting of nave, chancel, aisles, south porch, with fine groined roof of granite and parvise, and an embattled western tower with crocketed pinnacles, containing six bells. There is an elaborately ornamented altar tomb of slate, with effigies of Sir Thomas Vyncent, gent., of Battens, ob. 1606, and Jane his wife, ob. 1601, and fifteen children.

The Cheesewring.—This is one of the most remarkable of the granite tors which are such a characteristic feature of Dartmoor and the upland portion of Cornwall, where the same formation occurs. It has the appearance of several separate cheese-shaped blocks of gigantic size piled one on top of the other, and in imminent danger of toppling over in consequence of the blocks at the bottom being of smaller diameter than those above.

The whole of the Cheesewring is, however, one solid mass of rock, the fantastic shapes which the granite tors assume being due entirely to the disintegrating effects of the weather. In Gibson's edition (1695) of Camden's *Britannia*, the origin of the name is thus explained:—"Hard by is a heap of pretty large rocks, under which is a great stone, form'd so like a *cheese* that it seems to be pressed by the others, from whence the whole has been named *Wring Cheese*." Borlase looked upon the Cheesewring as a rock idol which was worshipped by the ancient inhabitants of the district, but in the absence of any evidence this view cannot be accepted.

The Cheesewring stands at a height of 1,049 feet above sea level, whence a magnificent view is to be had on a fine day. The

height of the pile of rocks forming the Cheesewring is about 24 feet, and the greatest diameter of the cheese-shaped blocks 12 feet. Quarrying operations at one time threatened to destroy this far-famed natural curiosity, but the Duchy of Cornwall has wisely limited the scope of their destructive efforts. Whether the Cheesewring ever served as a rock idol to the ancient inhabitants, as Borlase asserts, it would be difficult to prove. At any rate, it is in the immediate vicinity of a large fort with walls of rubble stonework, like those of Carn Goch in Carmarthenshire, which crowns the summit of the hill, and the Hurlers stone circles and the Trethevy Cromlech are not far off. In a cistvaen, still visible within a cairn, between the Cheesewring and the Hurlers was found in 1837 a gold cup, probably belonging to the Bronze Age, of the bullion value of 10*l*.

Mr. Harris, superintendent of the Caradon Railway, added much to the interest of the visit by his explanations and local information. Mr. Harris told the party that before the cup was found there was a curious legend current in the neighbourhood. Whenever hunters came round that way, the Arch Druid would receive them sitting in his chair, and would offer them drink out of a golden goblet; and if there were 40 or 50 of them, they could all drink from the cup without emptying it. One day a party were hunting the wild boar in the Widdecombe Marsh to the west of the Cheesewring, and one of their number took an oath, or laid a wager, that if the Druid was there then, he would drink the cup dry. They thereupon saw the locks of the priest floating in the air, and hastened up to him. The hunter drank of the cup until he could drink no more, and was so enraged at his inability to finish it that he dashed the wine in the face of the Druid, who immediately disappeared. In connection with that legend, it was curious that within a quarter-mile of the traditional seat of the Druid this gold cup was found.

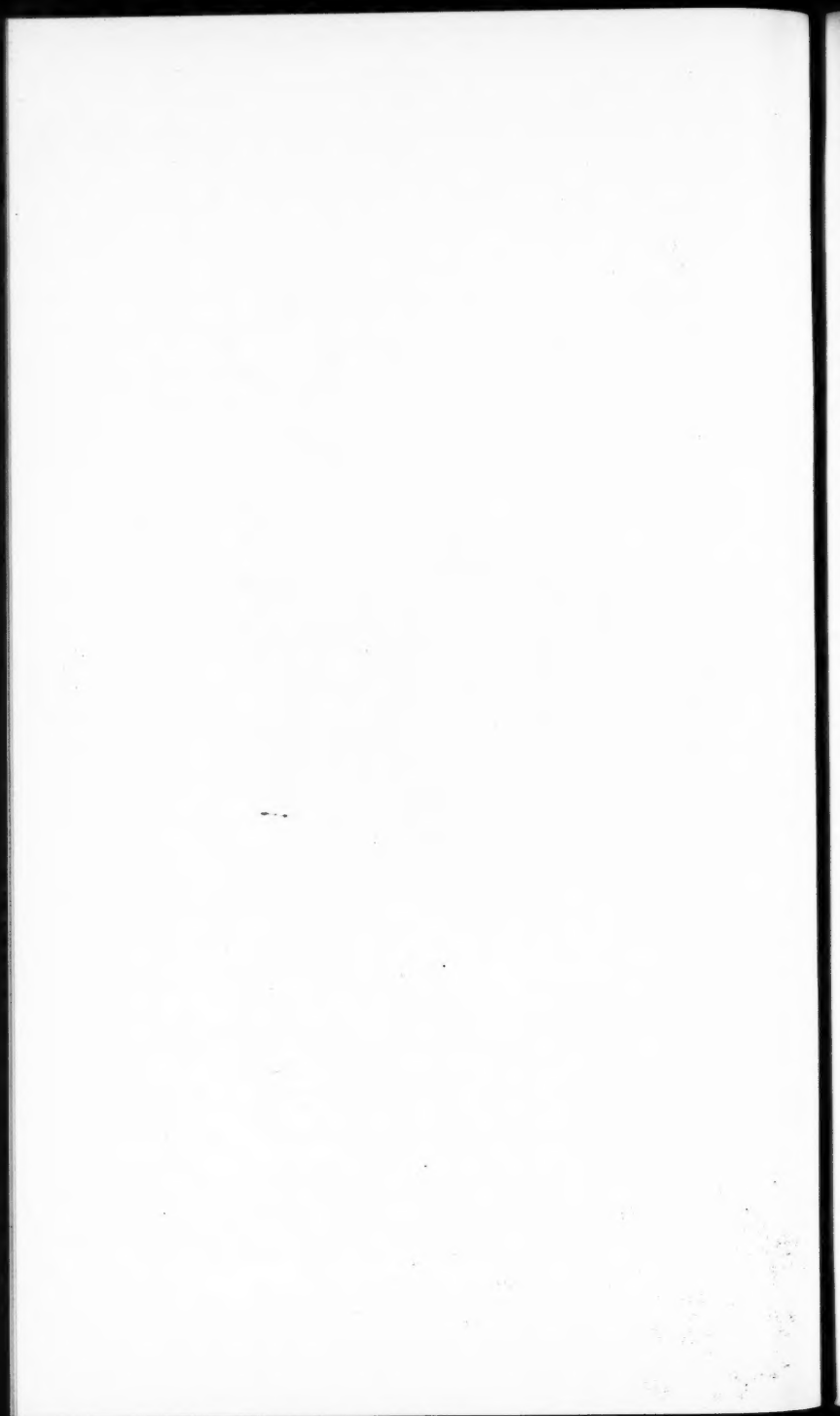
Immediately outside the rampart of the stone fort above the Cheesewring is a large natural block of granite, hollowed out by the weather into a rude seat called the Druid's Chair. It is said that whoever sits in it is destined shortly either to become a poet or go mad—in fact, the Laureateship or Colney Hatch! The whole neighbourhood of the Cheesewring has been completely spoiled by quarrying and mining operations.

Just below the Cheesewring is a rude hut like a cromlech, formed of large slabs of granite, which goes by the name of *Daniel Gumb's House*. It was inhabited in the last century by an eccentric individual who lived here, and brought up a family in a state of primæval savagery. One of the jambs of the doorway is inscribed D. Gumb, 1735, and on the top of the roofing slab is an incised figure of the diagram of Euclid's forty-seventh proposition of the first book, but with the sides of the right-angle produced so as to form two sides of a fourth square in which the



The Cheesewring.

W.E.S. 16895-



square on the hypotenuse is inscribed. The length of the sides of the squares are 6, 8, 10, and 14 in. respectively. The proportions of the three sides right-angled triangle are thus 3, 4, and 5, giving the well-known method for setting out a right-angle.

(Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, p. 10; Borlase's *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 165; Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. iii, p. clxiv.)

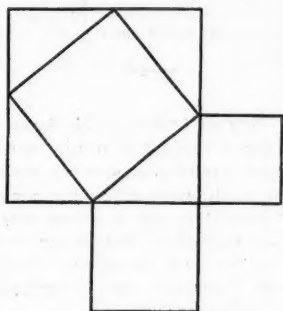


Diagram of Euclid, i, 47, carved on Daniel Gumb's House.

The Hurlers Stone Circles.—These megalithic remains lie about a mile south-east of the Cheesewring on the sloping surface of the down, and consist of three circles nearly in a straight line from 12 to 18 degrees east of north, and two outlying stones 386 feet west of the centre of the middle circle. The distance between the centre of the middle circle and the northern circle is 214 feet 9 inches, and between it and the centre of the southern circle 205 feet 6 inches. The diameters and number of stones are as follows:—

			Diameter.	Number of Stones Erect.	Number of Stones Prostrate.	Total.
Northern Circle	...	...	114 ft.	6	7	13
Middle "	...	...	140 "	10	3	13
Southern "	...	...	108 "	2	9	11

The stones vary from 2 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 10 inches in height. With regard to the name, Camden says: "The neighbours call them *Hurlers*, out of a pious belief that they are men transformed into stones for playing at ball on Sunday."

The whole of this district is extremely rich in prehistoric and early Christian antiquities. Two miles north of the Cheesewring is the ancient British settlement on Trewortha Marsh, explored in 1891 by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould. The unique gold cup, now in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen, was found in a barrow on Rillaton Manor in 1837, near the Cheesewring. The Trethevy Cromlech is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Cheesewring, St. Cleer's Church, Holy Well, and the "Doniert" inscribed

cross base with the "Other Half Stone" are within three miles south of the Cheesewring. The time available for the excursion did not allow of these being visited. They can be most conveniently reached from Liskeard.

(*Hurlers' Circles*—Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, p. 10; Allen's *History of Liskeard*, p. 2; W. C. Dymond in *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. xxxv, p. 297.)

(*Rillaton Gold Cup*.—E. Smirke in *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xxiv, p. 189, and in *Journ. Royal Inst. of Cornwall*, vol. iii (1868), p. 34.)

(*Trethevy Cromlech*.—W. C. Dymond in *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 118.)

(*"Doniert" Stone*.—A. G. Langdon in *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. xlv, p. 326.)

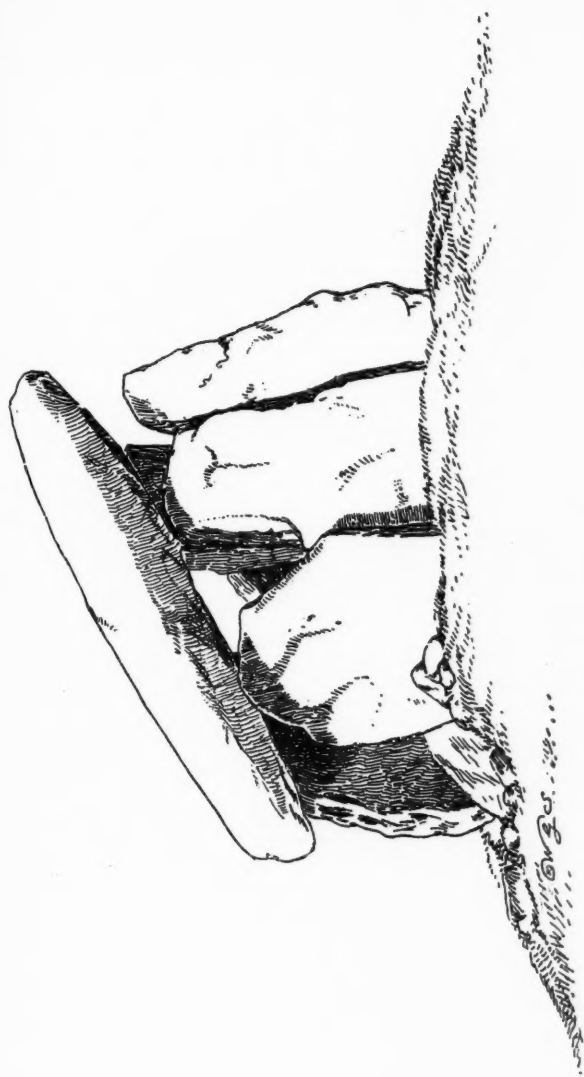
"Long Stone" Cornish Cross.—This interesting monument stands on the open moor about half a mile south of the Hurlers. It is an unornamented granite cross, 9 feet high, with a circular head and projections at the neck where the head joins the shaft. Within the circular head is an equal limbed cross with expanded ends. On the shaft is an incised line forming a rectangle. The form of the shaft is bent and irregular. This and all other Cornish Crosses are illustrated and described in Mr. Arthur G. Langdon's work on the subject.

(*Blight's Crosses of Cornwall*, p. 20; Additions to Cornwall in Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, p. 23.)

South Hill Church and Incrised Stone with Chi-Rho Monogram.—An interesting address on the church was delivered by the Rector, the Rev. J. Shaw, and the description of the inscribed stone fell to the share of the Rev. W. Iago. The church (dedicated to St. Sampson) is chiefly in the Decorated style, consisting of a nave, chancel, north transept, south aisle, south porch, and embattled western tower, with pinnacles, containing five bells. The font is carved with grotesque figures of lions and dragons. In the transept there is a double-arched Easter sepulchre and a hagioscope.

In the Rectory garden is an early Christian inscribed stone, one of the few in Great Britain which bears the Chi-Rho monogram. It was discovered by the late Mr. S. J. Wills at the beginning of September 1891, but it was then turned upside down, so that the portion with the Chi-Rho monogram upon it was buried in the earth out of sight. The Rector being absent, he was unable to have the stone dug out, but he recommended the Rev. W. Iago to go and examine it and have it removed from the bank. The result was that in November 1891, when the Rev. W. Iago visited South Hill for this purpose, he saw the Chi-Rho monogram for the first time, and was able to correct the original reading published by Mr. S. J. Wills in the *Western Weekly News* and the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

The total length of the stone is 8 feet 2 inches, but in its new

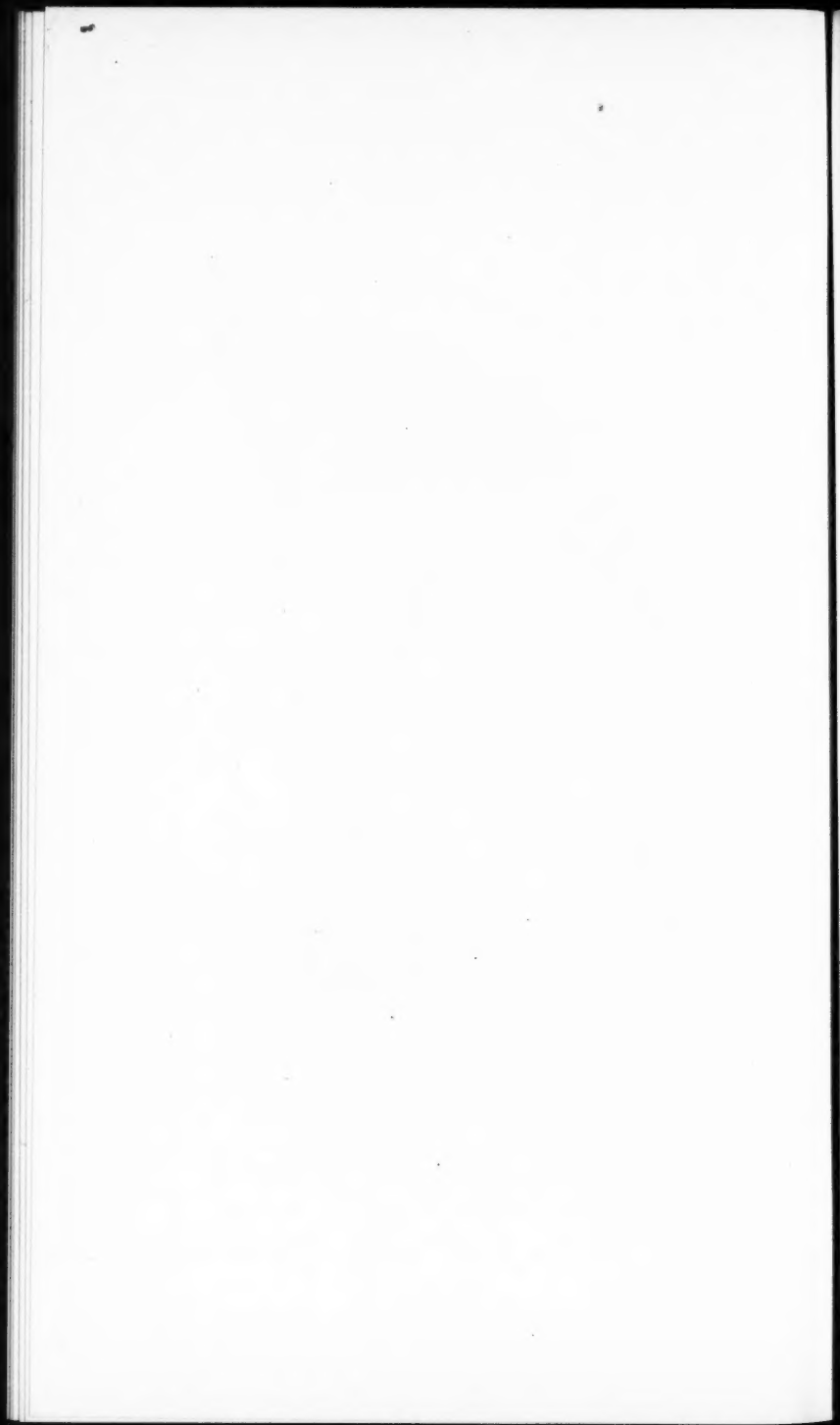


The Trethevy Cromlech.

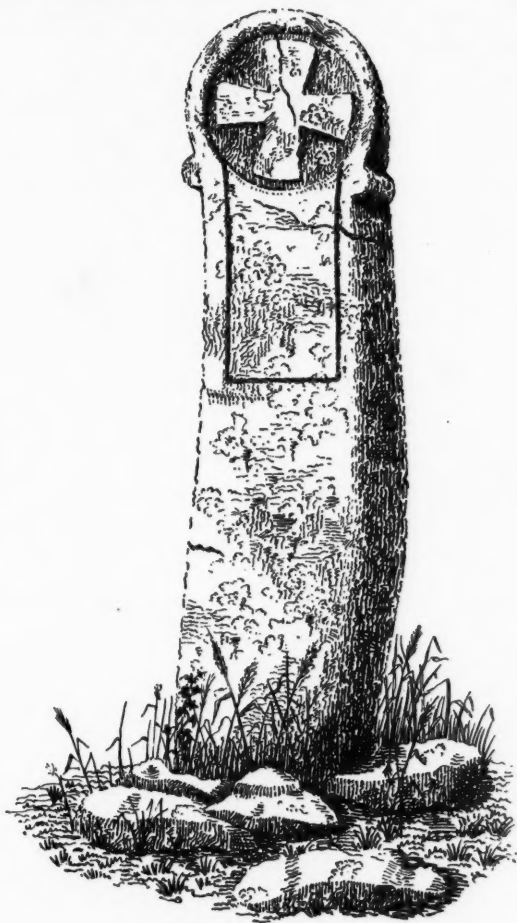




The Trethevy Cromlech.



position, as re-erected with the right side uppermost, it stands 5 feet above the ground. The greatest breadth of the stone is 1 foot 5 inches, and the thickness 1 foot.



"Long Stone" Cornish Cross. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ actual size.

(Drawn by Arthur G. Langdon.)

At the top of the stone is the Chi-Rho monogram, standing on two incised lines forming a sort of rude semi-circular arch. The

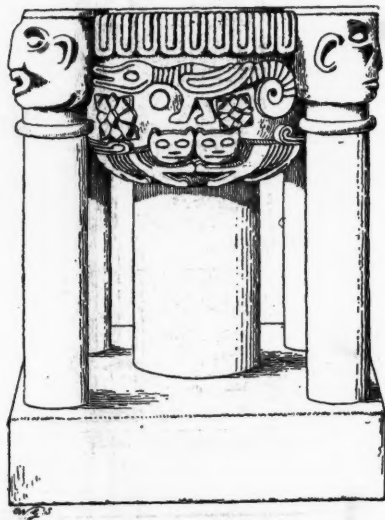
inscription is below this in two vertical lines of mixed capitals and minuscules. It reads—

CVMREGN —

FILI MAVC —

The other examples of Early Christian monuments bearing the Chi-Rho monogram are as follows :—

Phillack, Cornwall.
St. Just in Penwith, Cornwall.
St. Helen's Chapel, „
Penmachno, Carnarvonshire.
Kirkmadrine, Wigtonshire.
Whithorne, „

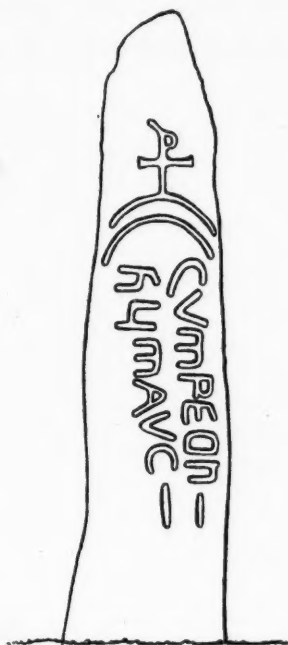


Norman Font at South Hill.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ actual size.

These stones are probably the most ancient Christian monuments in this country, and indicate the localities where the first missionaries, such as St. Ninian of Whithorne, commenced their labours.

The use of the Chi-Rho monogram in Gaul extends from A.D. 377 to 493, so that we cannot be far wrong in assigning the South Hill stone to the sixth century. This also is the period when

the debased Latin capital letters were gradually being developed into minuscules.



Inscribed Stone with Chi-Rho Monogram at South Hill.
Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ actual size.

(Drawn by Arthur G. Langdon.)

The curious arch beneath the monogram on the Southill stone is to be seen also on an inscribed stone at Welltown, Cardynham.

(S. J. Wills, in *Western Weekly News*, October 24th, 1891, and *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. viii (1891), p. 324; A. G. Langdon in *Arch. Camb.* 5th Ser., vol. x (1893), p. 107; Rev. W. Iago in *Trans. of Bristol and Gloucester Archæol. Soc.* vol. xvi (1891-2), p. 159; and *Journ. Royal Inst. of Cornwall*, vol. xii.)

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

THE POSSESSIONS OF THE COMMANDERY OF SLEBECH, PEMBROKE-SHIRE.—The following document, which is extracted from the records of the Court of Exchequer for the 27th Elizabeth, is of considerable interest as exhibiting the state of things brought about in many parishes by the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII. It also adds an additional fragment to the materials for the much-needed history of the monastic house of Slebech. On both grounds it seems worthy of a place in the pages of our Journal, and I am only sorry that I cannot accompany it with explanatory or elucidatory notes or documents. I commend it to the attention of our Pembrokeshire antiquaries, amongst whom we have in Mr. Edward Laws and Mr. Henry Owen, B.C.L., gentlemen who can probably solve the difficulties it contains, as well as add to the light that it sheds. The proceedings that led up to the decree of the Court of Exchequer appear to have perished, or, at any rate, I cannot discover them at the Record Office. The documents relating to the first sale of the property to Roger and Thomas Barlow are printed in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. xi, p. 164. This comprised only the manors of Slebech, Martletwy and Mynwere, and their respective advowsons. The residue of the Hospitallers' property seems to have been let on lease, of which the last that I can trace was executed in the 10th Charles I (1635) in favour of Jacob Houghton, gent., for the period of twenty-one years. It will be observed that the Exchequer decree makes mention of a portion of the Slebech property as being situated in Glamorganshire, but the return of its possessions in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* contains no reference to any lying in that county.

EDWARD OWEN.

*Court of Exchequer (Queen's Remembrancer), Decrees and Orders,
Series I, No. 10, fo. 294. Monday, 24 May, Easter Term,
27 Eliz.*

"Pembr[oke].—Whereas the late Comaundrey of Slebiche, scituat in the said countie of Pembroke, and extendinge into the said countie of Pembr', and into the counties of Radnor, Carm'then, Cardigan, and Glamorgan, and belonginge to the late Hospitall or Priory of St. Johnes Jer'l'm in England, and all the mannors, landes, ten'tes, and hereditam'ts belonginge to the said late comaun-

drey of Slebiche by dissolucon of the said late Hospitall or Priory of St. Johnes came to the handes of kinge Henry the eight, surveyed and valued at cxxij*li*. And also fortye pounds p' annu', whereof by the said late kinge, anno tricesimo octavo of his raigne, were sould and assured to Roger and Thomas Barlowe, the mannor and tyeth of Slebiche, the mannor and tyethes of Martletwy, the mannor and tyethes of Mynwere, and the p'sonage of Bulstowe, valued at twenty nyne pounds two shillings foure pence ob' p' annu'. And all the residue, except the fortye pounds p' annu', in the said countie of Glamorgan, by the name of the comaundrye of Slebiche. And the lands and possessions thereof in the said countie of Pembr' were by the late kinge Edward the Sixt, by his graces l'res patentes bearinge date the nyne and twentieth daie of Maye in the seaventh yere of his raigne, demised to Thomas Awdley, esquier, to hould to him and his assignes from the feast of the Natyvitie of St. John Baptist anno d'ni 1561, for the terme of one and twentye yeres, for the yerelie rent of fower score thirtene poundes xvij*s*. vij*d*. ob. And w'th a clause in the same l'res patents that the said ffermor and his assignes should be discharged of all and all mann' of rents, fees, annuities, penc'ons, porc'ons, and somes of money and chardgs whatsoev' goinge out of the p'misses or any p'te thereof to be payd or thereuppon to be chardged, savinge the rent in the same l'res patents reserved, as by the recorde thereof remayninge in this Court maye appeare. By vertue of w'ch lease the said ffermor and his assignes did enioye and occupie not onelie the p'misses in the said countie of Pembr', but also other the p'misses in the said counties of Carm'then, Cardigan, and Radnor, not before sould by kinge Henrye the eight, untill soche tyme as one John Barlowe havinge the p'usinge and viewinge of the said lease, founde that the words in the same lease, by strict construction of Lawe, did not extende to the p'misses in the said Counties of Carm'then, Cardigan and Radnor, and thereby found the saide p'misses in the said counties of Carm'then, Cardigan and Radnor not to passe by the said lease. In considerac'on whereof, and also for the fyne of fortye pounds, the Quenes ma'tie that now is did by her Highnes l'res patentes bearinge date the vjth daie of July in the vth yere of her highnes raigne, demise unto the said John Barlowe and his assignes all those lands, ten'ts, rectories, tyethes, oblac'ons, fruyts and hereditam'ts, w'th their app'tenances, p'cell of the said Comaundrey of Slebiche, and w'ch were in the said Counties of Carm'then, Cardigan and Radnor, from the feast of th'annunciac'on of o'r Lady then last past unto th'end and terme of xxjie yeres, payenge therefore yerelie to the Quenes ma'tie, her heires and successors, forty pounds, as by the same lease may appere, w'ch said lands, ten'ts, r'cories, tyethes, oblacons, fru'ts and hereditam'ts, with their app'tennances, p'cell of the said Comaundrey of Slebiche, and beinge in the said counties of Carm'then, Cardigan and Radnor, now are enioyed by S'r John Parratt, knight, and his assignes, for the said yerelie rente of fortie

pounds payed to her Ma'tie as by the records of accompts of this Court appereth. And the said Thomas Awdley and his assignes did enioye the two p'sonages of Walton and Clarebeston in the said countie of Pembr', And all lands, ten'ts, r'e'ories, penc'ons and hereditam'ts belonginge to the said Comaundrey of Slebiche, and beinge in the said countie of Pembr', and payd yerelie rente of *iiij^{xx}xiiijl.* *xvijs. vijd. ob.*, notw'thstandinge that the said rente of *xlii.* by yere for the said lands, ten'ts r'e'ories and hereditam'ts in the said counties of Carm'then, Cardigan and Radnor, evicted by lawe from him were and be also answered to the Quenes ma'tie as by records of accompts here in this Courte maye also appere.

And whereas after th'expiracon of the said lease made to the said Thomas Awdley esquier, the Quenes ma'tie by her highnes l'res patents bearinge date the xiiijth daie of Julie in the xxiiijth yere of her ma'ts raigne, in consideracon that the said lands, ten'ts, r'e'ories and hereditam'ts, p'cell of the said Comaundrey of Slebiche and beinge in the said counties of Carm'then, Cardigan and Radnor, were evicted from the said Thomas Awdley and his assignes, and in consideracon that one Richard Owen Theodor would paye and contynewe the said full rent of *iiij^{xx}xiiijl.* *xvijs. vijd. ob.* over and beside the said rent of *xlii.* by the said S'r John Parratt and his assigns, answered for the p'misses evicted as is aforesaid, did for that consideracon w'thout fyne demise and graunt and to farme lett unto the said Richard Owen Theodor and his assignes all that the said late Comaundrey of Slebiche and all and singuler graungs, milles, messuages, lands, ten'ts, meadowes, pastures and hereditam'ts in the said countie of Pembr' to the said late Comaundrey of Slebiche belonginge and app'teyninge whereunto the said p'sonages of Walton and Clarebaston did belonge, to hould for terme of xxjtie yeres, payeinge therefore yerely duringe the said terme to the Quenes ma'tie, her heires and successors, the said yerelie rente of *iiij^{xx}xiiijl.* *xvijs. vijd. ob.*, the said eviccon of the other p'misses as aforesaid of the value of *xlii.* by yere notw'thstandinge. In w'ch lease of the Quene's ma'tie is conteyned this coveuneunt *Et volumus ac p' p'snt' concedimus p'fat' Ric'o Owen Theoder executor' et assignat' suis q'd nos hered' et successor' n'ri d'cm Ric'm executor' et assign' suos de om'ibus et om'iod' redditt' feod' ann'ts penc'onibus, porc' et denar' sum'is oneribus quibuscunq' de p'missis seu eor' aliquo exeun' seu soluend' vel sup'inde onerat' seu on'and' p'terq'm de redditt' iiij^{xx}xiiijl. xvijs. vijd. ob. in eisd'm l'ris paten' reservat' versus quascunq' p'sonas de tempore in tempus exon'abimus acquietabim' et defendem' duran' termino p'd', as by the same lease and by the recorde thereof doth and maye also appere.*

And where there hath humble complaynt and peticon bene made to the right honorable Will'm Lord Burleigh, lord high treasurer of England, by the p'ishion's [parishioners] and inhabitants of the seu'all p'ishes of Walton and Clarebeston aforesaid in the said countie of Pembr', wherein they declare that the R'e'ories of the

churches of the said seu'all p'ishes in the said countie of Pem-
brooke w'th all gleabelands and all mann' of tythes and other
p'fitts were appropri'd and belonging to the said Comaundrey
of Slebiche p'cell of the Priorye of St. Jones Jer'lm in England,
and come to thands and possession of the late kinge Henri
th'eight by the dissolucon of the same late hospitall or Priorye,
and sithens come to o'r sou'aigne lady the Quenes ma'tie, now and
of long tyme have bene for the most p'te left destitute of devyne
service, and the cures thereof not dischargd, so that they beinge
desiorus to have devyne service and God's woorde redd and taught,
and the holy Sacram'ts duly mynystred unto them as unto Chris-
tians app'teyneth, they coulde not have the same unles they should
hyer [hire] prestes and mynysters uppon their owne chardges,
as many tymes they were driven to doe, to their great chardges,
consideringe that they did dulia paye their tythes and duties to
her ma'ts ffermor there. Uppon w'ch peticon or complaynt the said
Lord Treasurer and S'r Walter Myldmaye, knight, Chauncellor of
her Ma'ts Court of Exchequer, directed their l'res to Alban
Stepneth, esquier, assigney [assignee] to the said ffermor of the
said R'c'ories and churches resytinge [reciting] therein as well the
tenor of the said compleint as also willed and required him to
p'vide for the said seu'all p'ishes two soche sufficient mynysters to
sarve the cures there as the Bushopp of that dioces should allowe.
And w'thall yf uppon the peticon of the said Stepneth yt should
appere unto them that by the coven'unt of her ma'ts lease assigned
over unto him he was to be dischargd thereof, they would then take
order for th'allowance of the same. And forasmoeche as uppon the
hearinge of the petic'on of the said Alban Stepneth, now assigney
to the said ffermor of the said p'sonage and churches of Walton and
Clarbestedon in the said Countie of Pembr' yt doth appeare that
there hath bene heretofore, in forme aforesaid, some p'cells sould
and afterwards some p'cells of the said Comaundrey of Slebiche
lands, tythes, and p'fitts otherwise letten by her Ma'tie for xlii. by
yere, and so answered to the Quenes ma'tie by the said S'r John
Parratt and his assignes, by reason whereof the whole Comaundrey
of Slebiche, except the p'misses in the said Countie of Glamorgan
and things before sould, as aforesaid, ment to have been comprised
in the said lease, ys dimynished as aforesaid. And yet he by his
lease now in possession payeth the said intier rent of iiij^{xx}xiiij^{li}.
xvijs. vijd. ob. usuallie before reserved for the said whole comaundrey
of Slebiche ment to be letten as aforesaid, and hath not any deduc-
tion or abatem't of the said xlii. by yere otherwise letten as afore-
said, and answered to her ma'tie yerelie by the said S'r John Parratt
and his assignes as aforesaid. And for that he alledgeth that the
lands and tythes of the said xlii. by yere so evicted from him, are
better then the lands and tythes w'ch he enioyeth by his lease of
the yerelie rent of iiij^{xx}xiiij^{li}. xvijs. vijd. ob., And for that also there
is the foresaid coven'unt in the said lease made unto the said
Richarde Owen Theoder, to be exon'ated and dischargd of all and

all manner rents, fees, ann'ts, porc'ons and somes of money and chardges whatsoever goinge or payable out of the same or any p'te thereof, or thereuppon to be chardged, except the rente in the same l'res patents reserved as is above resited.

It is therefore this p'sent xxiiijth daie of Maye ordered and decreed by the said Will'm Lord Burleigh, lord treasurer of England, S'r Walter Myldmaye, knight, Chauncellor of her Ma'ts Exchequer, S'r Roger Manwood, knight, lord chief Baron of the said Exchequer, and other the barons of this Courte that there shalbe yerelie allowed and payd unto soch a mynister yerelie servinge the cure of Walton as the Bushopp of the diocesse shall from tyme to tyme allow of one annuall sallarie or stipend of tenne pounds. And also one other stipend or sallarie of tenne ponnds to a like mynyster yerelie servinge the cure in the p'ishe of Clarboston at two feasts in the yeare, that is to saye, at the feast of th'annunciacon of St Marye the Virgyne and St Mychaell th'archangell by even porcons, to be payd to either of the said mynysters by thands [the hands] of her ma'ts gen'all receavor of South Wales for the tyme beinge out of the rents of the said Comaundrey of Slebiche, in the countie of Pembr, and also the arrerages of the same from the comencem't of the same lease made to the said Richard Owen Theoder hitherto for the causes above recited. And it is further ordered that the Auditor of the said countie of Pembr' by vertue of this decree shall from tyme to tyme yerelie gyve allowance of the said seu'all stipends or sallaries and the arrerages of the same unto the said Receavor in his accompt or accompts till this Court shall otherwise take order therein."

THE BELLS OF THE DISSOLVED WELSH MONASTERIES—Of the dissolution of the Welsh religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII very little is, or can be, known. We have the act of Parliament, accounts of the financial condition of the various houses at the time of their suppression, the deeds of sale, of grant, and of lease, that mark the wretched scramble for the spoils; and we have in most cases the pitiable remains of the buildings that had been halloed by the worship of the living and the repose of the dead. But of the actual circumstances amid which the act of Dissolution was carried out we know very little. There is nothing, for instance, to tell us what happened at Conway, at Strata Florida, at Brecon, when the royal official made his appearance to demand possession, to expel the trembling inmates, to take inventory of every sacred and secular article that might be turned into money. The tumultuous scenes that are characteristic of Petticoat Lane to-day were witnessed in many a convent court or quiet churchyard in the year of grace 1536. Vessels that had been sanctified by use at the altar, garments that had been worn during the various services of the Church, if not valuable enough to be reserved for disposal in the

metropolis, were sold on the spot, amid wranglings, quarrellings, and jestings. Oftentimes accompanying the King's officer was an agent for a London merchant who had contracted for the bells, the lead, or some other saleable material that the Government could not itself be burdened with. We can well imagine the miserable scramble that ensued on the departure of the royal visitor for the next doomed house; the destruction, with pick and shovel, of altar and tomb, of roof and arch and tower. The very disappearance off the face of the earth of Whitland, of Conway, and of Strata Marcella, as though they had never been, proves the violence of the treatment they experienced. The beautiful ruins of Tintern, of Vale Crucis, and of Margam, though in decay time has bestowed upon them a beauty that in the days of their greatest glory they never surpassed, mark still more clearly the wanton brutality that accompanied the Dissolution.

Something more than is already known of the immediate results of the wave of destruction that selfish and ill-considered legislation let loose upon our land three centuries and a half ago, might possibly be gathered from a diligent study of contemporary documents; and it does not speak well for the interest felt by those of our members who make ecclesiastical history and archæology their special study that so little has been accomplished in this direction. As a trifling contribution towards an increase of our knowledge, the following brief fragment setting forth the fate of the bells of some of the most important of the Welsh religious houses, is given herewith. We know what became of the bells of one or two of the great churches. The parishioners of Abergavenny stoutly asserted their right to those of the fine Benedictine Priory there; the great bell of Talley Abbey is said to have been sold to Exeter Cathedral, in itself a probable transaction, the likelihood of which is strengthened by consideration of the present document; and of the bells of Bangor Cathedral, the writer of the Duke of Beaufort's *Progress* says, speaking of Arthur Bulkeley, Bishop of the see that he despoiled, "This man sold away five fair bells out of the steeple of his cathedral church"; and Dineley adds, with an evident feeling of satisfaction that a modern archæologist may be pardoned for sharing, "and it is certainly reported that, going to the seaside to see them shipped, he had not sett three steps of his way homeward before he was stricken with blindness, so that he never saw after." It will be observed that Mr. Thomas Bulkeley was engaged in much the same operation on the single bell of Llanvaes Friary, though he does not seem to have met with any act of retributive justice.

The loving search of Mr. Stephen W. Williams, when writing his *History of Strata Florida*, was unsuccessful in unravelling the fate of the bells of the "Westminster Abbey of Wales." He—and I venture to think every other member of the Association—will be delighted to learn that in all probability they still exist, and still ring out their ancient message from the tower of Tregaron Church.

The forthcoming Meeting of the Association at Aberystwith, and the almost certain visit that will be paid to Strata Florida Abbey, ought also to confirm or dispel the hopes aroused by this interesting entry. The same remark equally applies to the sadly neglected Monastery of Whitland.

The bundle of documents, of which the following is the most complete, consists mainly of memoranda relating to the disposal of the loot of the Welsh monasteries. They are of so fragmentary a character as to be practically unintelligible; but something might be made of them in conjunction with the accounts of the officers of the Court of Augmentations,¹ and a thorough search through the numberless Dissolution papers at the Public Record Office would probably lead to more knowledge upon this subject. It would likewise afford some information as to the fate of the lead with which most of the churches were covered. The only fact connected with this point that I am acquainted with is that the lead of Basingwerk was used for the roofing of Dublin Castle. I may state finally that the bundle of papers also contains a letter (if not two) from Barlow, Bishop of St. David's; of course petitioning for some of the spoils.

Land Revenue Records, 44⁹/₁₀ (Public Record Office).

"Belles receyved by me Henry Evered w'thin thoffice of Edward Gostwick auditor there, for thuse of John Coore groc' of London my master, viz.

Grac' Dei	{ Ffirst receyved of Will'm ap G'll'm iij Belles which was at Monmouthe belonging to Grace Den the which I the sayd Evered delyvered to one Davyd ffortune for to be conveyed to Brystoll for the carrage wherof the some had vs. jd. Witnes Will'm ap G'll'm & John Williams
Newporte	{ Also rec'one Bell of the Ffrear howse there and solde by me to one Morrice Vaughan of Newport for the some of xxxvs. Witness Richard appowell and John Taylor
Kardiff	{ Also rec' one Bell which was rem' at the Blackfreesars there, which I the said Evered delyvered to one Lamb't to send to Bristoll, for the charges wherof I paid iij s. viij d. Witness Thomas pryn and Morrice baker
Brecknok & Cumhire	{ Allso rec' iij Belles there wherof one was of Cumhere w'ch I delyvered to one Hugh Walter to be conveyed to Carlya [? Carlisle] the charge wherof p'd to the same Hugh was xliij s. iij d.

¹ Amongst the manuscripts in the British Museum is the certificate of John Basset, one of the officers of the principality of South Wales, of the value of the plate that came into his hands for transmission to the Mint, on the dissolution of the chantries and guilds by Edward VI.

- Nethe { Allso rec' iiij Belles there which I delyvered to Will'm Hopkyn to be conveyed to Brystoll and I payd hym for the charge therof xijs.
- Margam { Allso rec' there sixe Belles which I delyvered to John Lyson to be conveyed to Brystoll for the charge wherof I p'd hym xs.
- The late
frear howse
of Hav'ford-
west { Allso rec' there one Bell and delyvered to Hugh Harries to be con' to Brystoll the charges wherof vs. iiij*d.* and taking downe ijs., in all vijs. iiij*d.*
- Whitlande { Allso rec' there iij Belles which I sold to the Towne of Whitland for the some of xii*li.* vjs. viij*d.* wherof I rec' in hande xxvjs. viij*d.* and toke ij bonde for the to be p'd at Bristoll at St. James tyde & Bar-till'mew tyde to my masters use.
- Karm'then
the frear
howses
there { Rec' there ij Belles wherof one sold for xxs., the chargs of taking downe was viijs. iiij*d.* and the carag to Bristoll vs. which was payde to David Vaughan, in all xxijs. iiij*d.*
- Stretflere { Allso rec' there iij Belles which I sold to the p'che of Caron for x*li.* xxijs. iiij*d.*
- The late
frear howse
of Bewmares
in Northwall' { Rec' one Bell there sent to West Chest' by Thomas Buckley the charge therof iis. and taking downe viij*d.*, in all ijs. viij*d.*

"Endorsed: Bells delyv'ed to Henry Evered, Mr. Coor's s'unt by Anthony Wyll'ms in Wall'."

EDWARD OWEN.

ST. TEILO'S WELL IN VELFREY, PEMBROKESHIRE.—In looking through list of the field names attached to the tithe map of Lampeter Velfrey parish, I found a field called Ffynnon Deilo on the farm of Llangwathan, the "*lann teliau luin gaidan villa tantum*" of the *Book of Llan Dâw*, which farm now appropriately belongs to the Pembrokeshire successor to the Saint.

I found the field and the well, which is of considerable volume. It is marked on the Ordnance Map as a quarry, a word which in Ordnance language often signifies a depression in the ground; in this particular depression there is a group of high trees. The well is a few hundred yards distant from the Church of Crinow, which I had previously identified with that of "Llandeilo Welfrey", mentioned by Browne Willis. There is a Pant y ffynnon near by, and across the hill, close to a bridge of the Pembroke and

Tenby Railway, a Ffynnon Claf. But the district is full of wells, the names of many of which have, unfortunately, been lost.

HENRY OWEN, F.S.A.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WALES—PEMBROKESHIRE.—When the Association undertook the Archæological Survey of the Counties of Wales, it was doubly fortunate in the selection of Pembrokeshire to begin with; for (1) this County is singularly rich, both in quantity and variety, in its ancient remains; and (2) it possesses two Archæologists so thoroughly competent for the organisation and supervision of such a work as Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A., the historian of *Little England beyond Wales*, and Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., the Editor of the new edition of George Owen's *Pembrokeshire*.

In the January Number of the Journal, p. 63, the Preliminary Circular issued by Mr. Laws as Hon. Secretary was published, inviting qualified persons to join the County Committee, followed by a list of gentlemen willing to serve upon it.

A subsequent Circular, dated September 1895, was issued to those who undertook a district, with the Code of Symbols to be used, and the following working instructions:—

"A member *having visited* the site of an object of archæological interest contained in the Ordnance sheet which he may have chosen, will mark the spot on his map with the appropriate symbol, and then thrust a pin through the sheet and mark the pin-hole at the back of the map with a number. On another sheet of paper he will write a note concerning the object, giving measurements and any other information he may deem advisable, identifying his note with the pin-hole number. These notes, with the accompanying sheets when complete, will be examined by experts, and the various objects entered and dated by coloured lines drawn under the symbols, viz.:—

Yellow = Prehistoric; Red = Roman; Blue = Celtic; Green = Mediæval; Black = Recent; and last, but not least, the unknown will have no line. References will be given to recorded descriptions, and the notes contributed by members (more especially on objects hitherto undescribed) will be embodied."

The Symbols are simple, and suggestive of the nature of the object, while the colour at once indicates its period.

The notes and references show how complete it is intended to render the work, and how much care and research it will lay upon the workers, and especially the Hon. Secretary.

As I write this (June 17, 1896) I have lying before me a first instalment of the work, consisting of some twenty-six quarter sheets (6-in. Ordnance Maps) marked with their symbols and accompanied with descriptive notes and references. These embrace the districts of Tenby, Pembroke, Castle Martin, Dale, Whitchurch and Newport, and are the work of Mr. Laws, Col. Lambton, Mr. Howorth, Mr. H. Mathias, Dr. Wall, Mr. Williams of Solva, and the Rev. Evan Jones, all of whom deserve the cordial thanks of

the Association, for having laid before it at a glance an interesting and instructive bird's-eye view of the archæological history of their districts. It is not merely that they illustrate names already in the Maps; but they indicate the site and nature of Finds—which those Maps could hardly take cognisance of—such as the discovery of flint-flakes, coins, hut foundations, etc. Thus, out of twelve symbols given to illustrate sheet xliii S.W., only two were previously shown on the map; out of twenty-seven on sheet xl S.W., twenty are new; and on sheet xli S.W. there are ten unsuspected symbols added. To point out the sites of archæological objects and to permanently record their character is a service that must tend to increase the general interest in their preservation, and it is with pleasure we quote the rescue of a Cromlech as given under sheet xxi N.W. in Notes and reff. :—" Twelve years ago, the tenant blasted and carried off two legs of the easternmost (end), but at the request of the writer ceased work."

The references, I would suggest, should be made more complete, as many persons who have no complete set of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, or a copy of Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, have, or ought to have, *Little England beyond Wales*; and even local Guide Books are often of great help. I mention this, because I have noticed the absence of reference to one or other; partly it may be from delicacy, partly from not having the books handy. Again, where an inscribed Stone is referred to, it will be very helpful to give the identifying name, as on sheet xliii N.W., "Cantoris".

In comparing the symbols with the place-names on the several maps, it has struck me that some places may have escaped examination through ignorance of the meaning of some of the suggestive Welsh names: such as Ffynnon-wen (White or Holy Well), Ffynnon Bedr (St. Peter's Well), Bettws, Maenllwyd, all on V. SE., Penclawdd (Dyke Head), Ffynnon Dyfan, Rhos Maen, Pen cnwc, Crng, Lllys, and others. They may not have any historical association, but they look as if they ought to have.

It is proposed to print quarter-sheets with schedules, each complete in itself, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and also for sale to the general public, in the hope that such sale may not only promote the interest of local archæology, but also help towards the costs of the undertaking.

Mr. Laws has prepared a map of Tenby, giving references back as far as 1447 (the earliest map we have is 1811), which he kindly offers to the Association for reproduction.

I must again repeat my gratification with the very promising commencement of the Survey. A few sheets completed and exhibited at our Jubilee Meeting at Aberystwith, in September, will be an admirable illustration of the good and useful work done by the Cambrian Archæological Association, and a visible evidence of its life and vigour at the end of its first fifty years.

D. R. THOMAS,

Chairman of Committee.

DISCOVERY OF MSS.—During my term of residence at St. Asaph, in the spring, I made a point of searching in old houses in the neighbourhood for lost MSS., and was fortunate enough to discover at Bryn Asaph, the residence of Mr. Luxmoore, a large quantity, covering a period of three centuries, from 1500 to 1800. They were almost entirely leases of episcopal property, some of them with their seals still attached. They were probably handed down from bishop to bishop until the death of Bishop Luxmoore, when they came into the hands of his son, the Dean, and from him to his nephew, Edward Bouverie Luxmoore, whose widow has readily handed them over to the Diocesan Registry.

D. R. THOMAS,
Chairman of Committee.

FONT IN LLANTRISANT CHURCH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—When the sketch here reproduced was made, the font had been removed into the churchyard whilst the building was undergoing a destructive restoration at the hands of a local architect. The massive piers, entirely devoid of ornament, that are so characteristic of the ecclesiastical structures of South Wales, and of which fine examples still remain at Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire, were being ruthlessly swept away to make room for a poor imitation of a French Gothic arcade, entirely out of keeping with the simple style of architecture prevalent in the district.

A description of Llantrisant Church as it was before this piece of vandalism took place, will be found in the late Prof. E. A. Freeman's paper on the "Architectural Antiquities in Glamorganshire", in the *Arch. Camb.* (3rd Ser., vol. iii, p. 100).

The font is carved out of a solid block of fine-grained sandstone, and the dimensions are as follows:—

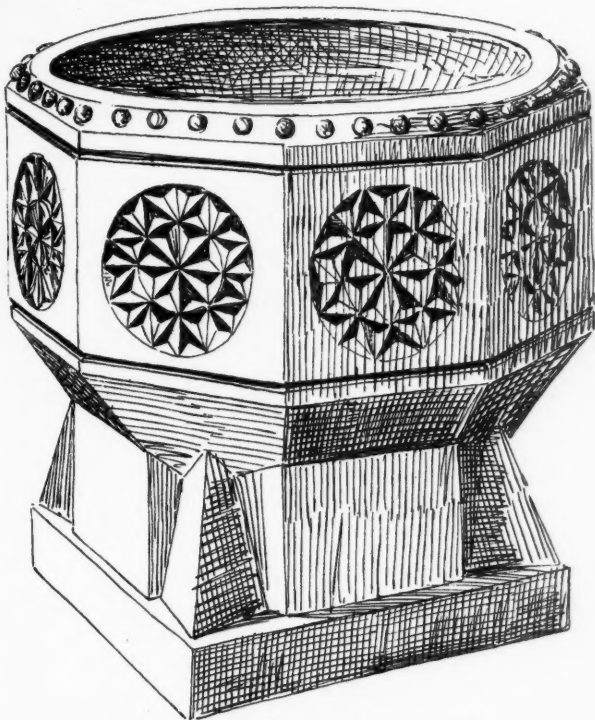
Height	.	.	.	.	2 ft. 5½ in.
Diameter at top	.	.	.	.	2 ft. 4½ in.
Diameter at bottom	.	.	.	.	1 ft. 10½ in.
Diameter of bowl inside	.	.	.	.	1 ft. 10½ in.
Depth of bowl	.	.	.	.	10 in.

The bowl is octagonal on the outside, each side measuring 1 ft. 0½ ins., and round on the inside. The font is square at the bottom, and at each of the four corners are large stop-chamfers marking the transition from the square to the octagon. The tops of the stop-chamfers have inter-penetrations with the splayed underside of the octagonal bowl. The sloping angles of the stop-chamfers give the idea of corner buttresses, and add greatly to the appearance of strength of the whole design. The inter-penetrations also supply a pleasing variety of line where the different portions of the solid intersect, as in the crystals of minerals.

The ornament consists of a row of small bosses round the upper edge of the bowl, and a rosette of incised geometrical star pattern on each of its octagonal faces. The bowl is further decorated with

a moulding of V-shaped section above and below the rosettes. The rosettes are 8 in. in diameter, and the pattern the same in each case.

The design of the font at Llantrisant is very similar to that of the font at Pyle, in the same county, which we hope to illustrate in a future number of the *Journal*. The incised pattern on both of these fonts is of the kind chiefly found in Norman work, but the octagonal shape is perhaps an indication of the date being of the thirteenth century rather than of the twelfth.



Font in Llantrisant Church, Glamorganshire.

(Drawn by J. Romilly Allen.)

CRUCIFIX AT LLANEIGRAD CHURCH, ANGLESEY.—Built into the wall, in the porch above the entrance doorway of the small church at Llaneigrad, Anglesey, are the remains of an ancient crucifix.

Until last autumn, the figure of Christ alone was visible. The

cross and much of the figure were hidden beneath a thick coating of plaster.

When Mr. T. J. Humphreys, of Bangor, was carrying out some slight repairs in the church last September, for Mrs. Williams, of Parkiau, he carefully removed the plaster from around the small figure, and brought to view the cross.

The crucifix is evidently of fifteenth-century workmanship. The arms of the cross are cusped. The cusps were formerly connected together by an outer circle, ornamented with a twisted roll. One division of this outer circle still remains.

The stem of the cross is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick.



Crucifix at Llanelwyl Church, Anglesey.

(Drawn by Harold Hughes.)

The figure of Christ is of extremely rude workmanship. The head inclines at an angle of about 45 degrees to the right, and is ill-connected with the body. The lower portion of the figure is much worn. Remains of drapery may be noticed round the loins.

The crucifix is evidently not in its original position. In all probability, it formerly formed part of a churchyard or wayside cross.

Bangor, 19th March, 1896.

HAROLD HUGHES.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR CELTISCHE PHILOLOGIE. Edited by KUNO MEYER and L. C. STERN. Halle, Max Niemeyer; London, David Nutt. 1896.

UNTIL the appearance of the present publication, England did not possess an organ devoted solely to the study of Celtic philology. That reproach has now been removed, and we are promised a publication that shall vie in value and in interest with the well-known productions of France and of Germany. The appointment of Dr. Kuno Meyer as principal editor is a guarantee for accurate scholarship, whilst his widespread reputation will serve to rally round him Celtic specialists from various quarters. The articles in the first number are in German, French and English, according to the taste or nationality of the contributors. These are, as might be expected, mostly philological, and are, as might also be expected, written by scholars for scholars. Amongst them is an interesting note by M. Gaidoz, formerly editor of *Revue Celtique*, upon the word *Annon*, which the learned writer is inclined to trace back to the yet undiscovered form, *animun-*, and which he suggests might have been derived from the Latin *anima*. Another short note by the same scholar adds a few Welsh words derived from Latin to the list published by Professor Rhys, LL.D., in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1873-4-5. Mr. P. M. C. Kermodé contributes an article entitled "A Welsh Inscription in the Isle of Man", accompanied by a good photograph. The stone has long been well known, but it was only recently Mr. Kermodé discovered that in addition to a rude cross and bosses it also bears an inscription, which he reads as "Crux Guriat." A note by Professor Rhys connects the name Guriat with the Gwriad, who is given in the Welsh genealogies as the father of Merfyn Frych. Early Irish literature comes in, as is natural, for the greatest share of attention, but we are not without hope that Welsh will not be neglected in future numbers. An excellent notice of the new edition of *Nennius*, by Mommsen—a work which we ought to have brought to the attention of our members some time ago—is contributed by Dr. Rudolf Thurneysen. The publication of Zimmer's *Nennius Vindictatus* has quickened the interest in the Chronicle known as the *Historia Britonum*; and, followed as it has been by the discovery of a manuscript at Chartres which mounts to an earlier date than any previously known, has led to such a scientific dissection and examination of its components, that we are in hope its true position will soon be satisfactorily established. We heartily commend Dr. Kuno Meyer's *Zeitschrift* to our members, and bespeak for it a handsome measure of their support.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AT ABERYSTWITH.

THE Annual Meeting will be held at Aberystwith, on Monday, Sept. 7th, and following four days, under the Presidency of F. LLOYD PHILIPPS, Esq. Amongst the objects of interest to be visited are: Strata Florida, Llanwnnw (inscribed stone); Llanafan, Llanddewi Aber Arth (inscribed and sculptured stones); Henfynyw, Llanbadarn (church and sculptured cross); Aberystwith Castle; Towyn, Merioneth (church and inscribed stone); Llanegryn Church, Peniarth.

By the kind permission of the Authorities of the University College of Wales, the Evening Meetings will be held in the College. Information as to tickets, etc., will be issued in the first week of August, when Members will be asked to say whether they intend being present at the Meeting or not.

COMMITTEE MEETING AT SHREWSBURY.—The following Resolutions were passed at the Committee Meeting held at Shrewsbury, Friday, April 24th, 1896:—

1. Proposed by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, seconded by the Rev. C. Chidlow: That this being the Jubilee Year of the Cambrian Archæological Association, all who are Members of the Association previous to December 31st, 1896, be permitted to purchase any Parts or Volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in stock, at a price to be fixed by the Chairman of Committee, Treasurer, and the Senior Secretary.

2. Proposed by Mr. J. Lloyd Griffith, and seconded by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater: That the number of Parts to be printed quarterly after the year 1896 be reduced from 500 to 400.

3. Proposed by Mr. J. Lloyd Griffith, seconded by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater: That Messrs. Pickering and Chatto be asked whether they will again publish the Journal and store the stock, and, if so, upon what terms; and that it be left to the Chairman of Committee, the Treasurer, and Senior Secretary, to decide on the matter.

4. Proposed by the Treasurer, seconded by the Rev. C. Chidlow: That an illustrated programme be prepared, provided the total cost shall not exceed £5; otherwise that there be no illustrated programme.

5. Proposed by the Chairman of Committee, Seconded by the Rev. C. Chidlow: That a letter be written in the name of the Association to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the desirability of preparing and publishing a full Kalendar and Report on the Records of the Chancery of Glamorgan, now supposed to be in the Rolls Office.

The retiring Members of Committee are: Egerton G. B. Phillimore, Esq., H. F. J. Vaughan, Esq., and the Rev. Ll. Thomas.